

The de Rham-Witt complex and p -adic vanishing cycles^{1,2}

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ABSTRACT. We determine the structure of the reduction modulo p of the absolute de Rham-Witt complex [11, 10] of a smooth scheme over a discrete valuation ring of mixed characteristic $(0, p)$ with log-poles along the special fiber and show that the sub-sheaf fixed by the Frobenius is isomorphic to the sheaf of p -adic vanishing cycles. We use this result together with the main results of *op. cit.* to evaluate the algebraic K -theory with finite coefficients of the quotient field of the henselian local ring at a generic point of the special fiber. The result affirms the Lichtenbaum-Quillen conjecture for this field.

Introduction

Let V be a henselian discrete valuation ring with quotient field K of characteristic 0 and perfect residue field k of odd characteristic p . Let X be a smooth V -scheme of relative dimension r , and let i and j denote the inclusion of the special and generic fiber, respectively, as in the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Y & \xhookrightarrow{i} & X & \xleftarrow{j} & U \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spec} \, k & \xhookrightarrow{\quad} & \mathrm{Spec} \, V & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \mathrm{Spec} \, K. \end{array}$$

The henselian local ring of X at a generic point of Y is a henselian discrete valuation ring \mathcal{V} whose residue field κ is the non-perfect function field of a connected component of Y . Let \mathcal{K} be the quotient field of \mathcal{V} .

We consider the ring \mathcal{O}_X with the log-structure $\alpha: M_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ determined by the special fiber. The absolute de Rham-Witt complex of (X, M_X) [11, 10] is defined to be the universal Witt complex over (\mathcal{O}_X, M_X) and is denoted

$$W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^* = W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{O}_X, M_X)}^*.$$

It has a natural descending filtration by the differential graded ideals

$$\mathrm{Fil}_U^m W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^* \subset W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^*$$

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generated by $W_n(\mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X)$, if $m = 2j$ is even, and by $W_n(\mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X) \cdot d \log_n M_X$ and by $W_n(\mathfrak{m}^{j+1} \mathcal{O}_X)$, if $m = 2j + 1$ is odd. Here and throughout \mathfrak{m} denotes the maximal ideal of V . There is a natural isomorphism

$$i^* W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^*/i^* \text{Fil}_U^1 W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^* \xrightarrow{\sim} W_n \Omega_Y^*$$

onto the classical de Rham-Witt complex of Bloch-Deligne-Illusie [13] of the special fiber, and there is a natural isomorphism

$$i^* W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^*/i^* \text{Fil}_U^2 W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^* \xrightarrow{\sim} W_n \Omega_{(Y, M_Y)}^*$$

onto the de Rham-Witt complex of Hyodo-Kato [12] of the special fiber with the induced log-structure. (The latter was denoted by $W_n \tilde{\omega}_Y^q$ in *op.cit.*) But the full complex $W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^*$ and its quotients by the higher terms of the filtration have not been considered before. In Sect. 1 below we evaluate the graded pieces for the induced filtration of the reduced sheaves

$$E_n^q = i^* W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^*/pi^* W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q.$$

These are quasi-coherent E_n^0 -modules on the small étale site of Y which we analyze as follows. A choice of local coordinates of an open neighborhood of X around a point of Y determines a ring homomorphism $\delta_n: \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow E_n^0$ defined in the corresponding open neighborhood of Y . Hence, in this open neighborhood of Y , we may consider the sheaves E_n^q and the graded pieces $\text{gr}_U^m E_n^q$ as quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_Y -modules. We show in Thm. 1.3.5 below that both are free \mathcal{O}_Y -modules and give an explicit basis. We note here that the rank of the free \mathcal{O}_Y -module E_n^q is

$$\text{rk}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} E_n^q = \binom{r+1}{q} \cdot e \cdot \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} p^{rs}$$

and that the length of the filtration is $2e' = 2pe/(p-1)$. In Sect. 2 we use this result to analyze the subsheaf M_n^q of E_n^q that is fixed by the Frobenius. The sheaf M_n^q is defined to be the kernel of the map

$$R - F: E_n^q \rightarrow E_{n-1}^q$$

and is a sheaf of abelian groups on the small étale site of Y in the étale topology. The filtration of E_n^q induces a filtration of M_n^q and in Thm. 2.1.2 below we evaluate the graded pieces $\text{gr}_U^m M_n^q$ considered as sheaves of pro-abelian groups as n varies. The result agrees with the calculation by Bloch-Kato [3, Cor. 1.4.1] of the graded pieces $\text{gr}_U^m i^* R^q j_* \mu_p^{\otimes q}$ of a corresponding filtration of the sheaf of p -adic vanishing cycles. By combining the two results we obtain the following theorem.

THEOREM A. *Suppose $\mu_{p^v} \subset K$. Then there is a natural exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow i^* R^q j_* \mu_{p^v}^{\otimes q} \rightarrow i^* W. \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q/p^v \xrightarrow{1-F} i^* W. \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q/p^v \rightarrow 0$$

of sheaves of pro-abelian groups on the small étale site of Y in the étale topology.

We expect that Thm. A is valid also if K does not contain the p^v th roots of unity. More precisely, we expect that the terms in the sequence satisfy Galois descent for the extension $K(\mu_{p^v})/K$; compare [14, Thm. 1(1)]. At present, however, the structure of the sheaves $i^* W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q/p^v$ is known only if K contains the p^v th roots of unity. It appears to be an important problem to determine the structure of these sheaves in general.

We remark that Thm. A is not valid if the absolute de Rham-Witt complex is replaced by the relative de Rham-Witt complex of Langer-Zink [18]. The reader is referred to [8] for a comparison of the two complexes.

The algebraic K -theory with \mathbb{Z}/p^v -coefficients of the field K was determined in [10]. In the final Sect. 3 we combine Thm. A and the main results of [11, 10] to extend this result to the field \mathcal{K} . Indeed we prove the following formula predicted by the Beilinson-Lichtenbaum conjectures [1, 2, 19].

THEOREM B. *Suppose that $\mu_{p^v} \subset K$. Then the canonical map*

$$K_*^M(\mathcal{K}) \otimes S_{\mathbb{Z}/p^v}(\mu_{p^v}) \rightarrow K_*(\mathcal{K}, \mathbb{Z}/p^v)$$

is an isomorphism.

The second tensor factor on the left-hand side is the symmetric algebra on the \mathbb{Z}/p^v -module μ_{p^v} which is free of rank one and the map of the statement takes a generator $\zeta \in \mu_{p^v}$ to the associated Bott element $b_\zeta \in K_2(\mathcal{K}, \mathbb{Z}/p^v)$. The Milnor groups $K_q^M(\mathcal{K})/pK_q^M(\mathcal{K})$ were evaluated by Kato in [15, Thm. 2(1)]. They are concentrated in degrees $0 \leq q \leq r+2$. Hence Thm. B shows in particular that the algebraic K -groups $K_*(\mathcal{K}, \mathbb{Z}/p^v)$ are two-periodic above this range of degrees.

The results of this paper were reported in expository form in [9].

In this paper, a pro-object of a category \mathcal{C} will be taken to mean a functor from the set of positive integers, viewed as a category with one arrow from $n+1$ to n , to \mathcal{C} , and a *strict* map between pro-objects a natural transformation. A general map between pro-objects X and Y of \mathcal{C} is defined to be an element of

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{pro-}\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = \lim_n \mathrm{colim}_m \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X_m, Y_n).$$

We view objects of \mathcal{C} as constant pro-objects of \mathcal{C} . Throughout, the prime p is a fixed odd prime. We abbreviate $e'' = e/(p-1)$ and $e' = pe/(p-1)$.

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1. The absolute de Rham-Witt complex

1.1. We consider the de Rham-Witt complex of $\mathrm{log}\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -algebras introduced in [10, Sect. 3]; see also [11]. It generalizes the de Rham-Witt complex of $\mathrm{log}\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras of Hyodo-Kato [12].

A log-ring (A, M_A) in the sense of [16] is a ring A (in a topos) with a pre-log-structure defined to be a map of monoids $\alpha: M_A \rightarrow (A, \cdot)$ from a monoid M_A to the underlying multiplicative monoid of A . A log-differential graded ring (D, M_D) is a differential graded ring D , a pre-log-structure $\alpha: M_D \rightarrow (D^0, \cdot)$, and a map of monoids $d \log: M_D \rightarrow (D^1, +)$ that satisfies that $d \circ d \log = 0$ and that for all $x \in M_D$, $d\alpha(x) = \alpha(x)d \log x$. Maps of log-rings and log-differential graded rings are defined in the obvious way.

Let $W_n(A)$ be the ring of Witt vectors of length n in A . If $\alpha: M_A \rightarrow A$ is a pre-log-structure, then so is the composite

$$M_A \xrightarrow{\alpha} A \rightarrow W_n(A),$$

where the right-hand map is the multiplicative section $a \mapsto [a]_n = (a, 0, \dots, 0)$. We denote this log-ring by $(W_n(A), M_A)$. By a Witt complex over (A, M_A) we mean the following structure:

(i) a pro-log-differential graded ring (E^*, M_E) and a strict map of pro-log-rings

$$\lambda: (W_n(A), M_A) \rightarrow (E^0, M_E);$$

(ii) a strict map of pro-log-graded rings

$$F: (E^*, M_E) \rightarrow (E^*_{-1}, M_E)$$

such that $F\lambda = \lambda F$ and such that

$$Fd\log_n \lambda(a) = d\log_{n-1} \lambda(a), \quad \text{for all } a \in M_A,$$

$$Fd\lambda([a]_n) = \lambda([a]_{n-1})^{p-1} d\lambda([a]_{n-1}), \quad \text{for all } a \in A;$$

(iii) a strict map of pro-graded modules over the pro-graded ring E^*

$$V: F_* E^*_{-1} \rightarrow E^*$$

such that $V\lambda = \lambda V$, $FV = p$, and $FdV = d$.

A map of Witt complexes over (A, M) is a strict map of pro-log differential graded rings which commutes with the maps λ , F and V . We write R for the structure map in the pro-system E^* and call it the restriction map. The defining relations imply that $dF = pFd$ and $Vd = pdV$, but in general there is no formula for VF ; see [11, Lemma 1.2.1]. The de Rham-Witt complex

$$W\Omega_{(A, M_A)}^*$$

is defined to be the initial Witt complex over (A, M_A) . The proof that it exists is given in [11, Thm. A]. The proof also shows that the canonical map

$$\lambda: \Omega_{(W_n(A), M_A)}^q \rightarrow W_n \Omega_{(A, M_A)}^q$$

is surjective. Hence, every element on the right-hand side can be written non-uniquely as a differential q -form on $(W_n(A), M_A)$. The descending filtration of the de Rham-Witt complex by the differential graded ideals

$$\text{Fil}^s W_n \Omega_{(A, M_A)}^* = V^s W_{n-s} \Omega_{(A, M_A)}^* + dV^s W_{n-s} \Omega_{(A, M_A)}^*$$

is called the standard filtration. It satisfies that

$$F(\text{Fil}^s W_n \Omega_{(A, M_A)}^q) \subset \text{Fil}^{s-1} W_{n-1} \Omega_{(A, M_A)}^q$$

$$V(\text{Fil}^s W_n \Omega_{(A, M_A)}^q) \subset \text{Fil}^{s+1} W_{n+1} \Omega_{(A, M_A)}^q$$

but, in general, it is not multiplicative. The restriction induces an isomorphism

$$W_n \Omega_{(A, M_A)}^q / \text{Fil}^s W_n \Omega_{(A, M_A)}^q \xrightarrow{\sim} W_s \Omega_{(A, M_A)}^q.$$

1.2. Let X be as in the introduction. We recall from [16] that the canonical log-structure on X is given by the cartesian square of sheaves of monoids

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_X & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \mathcal{O}_X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ j_* \mathcal{O}_U^* & \longrightarrow & j_* \mathcal{O}_U. \end{array}$$

A choice of uniformizer π of V gives rise to an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}_X^* \times \mathbb{N}_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} M_X$$

that takes (u, i) to $\pi^i u$. In this case, the de Rham-Witt complex

$$W.\Omega_{(X, M_X)}^* = W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{O}_X, M_X)}^*$$

has an additional filtration by the differential graded ideals

$$\mathrm{Fil}_U^m W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^*$$

generated by $W_n(\mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X)$, if $m = 2j$ is even, and by $W_n(\mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X) \cdot d \log_n M_X$ and $W_n(\mathfrak{m}^{j+1} \mathcal{O}_X)$, if $m = 2j+1$ is odd. Here \mathfrak{m} is the maximal ideal of V . We call this filtration the U -filtration.

LEMMA 1.2.1. *The U -filtration is multiplicative and is preserved by the restriction, Frobenius, and Verschiebung maps. Moreover, if $X_j = X \times_{\mathrm{Spec} V} \mathrm{Spec}(V/\mathfrak{m}^j)$, if $i_j: X_j \rightarrow X$ is the closed immersion, and if $\alpha: M_{X_j} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_j}$ is the induced pre-log structure, then the canonical projection induces an isomorphism*

$$i_j^* W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q / i_j^* \mathrm{Fil}_U^{2j} W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q \xrightarrow{\sim} W_n \Omega_{(X_j, M_{X_j})}^q.$$

PROOF. A functor which has a right adjoint preserves initial objects. Hence

$$i_j^* W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q / i_j^* \mathrm{Fil}_U^{2j} W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q = W_n \Omega_{(i_j^* \mathcal{O}_X, i_j^* M_X)}^q / \mathrm{Fil}_U^{2j} W_n \Omega_{(i_j^* \mathcal{O}_X, i_j^* M_X)}^q.$$

Let (B, M) be a log-ring, let $J \subset B$ be an ideal, and let (\bar{B}, \bar{M}) be the ring $\bar{B} = B/J$ with the induced pre-log-structure given by the composition

$$\bar{\alpha}: \bar{M} = M \xrightarrow{\alpha} B \xrightarrow{\mathrm{pr}} B/J.$$

One shows as in [6, Lemma 2.4] that the canonical projection induces a surjection

$$W_n \Omega_{(B, M)}^* \rightarrow W_n \Omega_{(\bar{B}, \bar{M})}^*$$

and that the kernel is equal to the differential graded ideal generated by the ideal $W_n(J) \subset W_n(B)$. The lemma is a special case of this statement. \square

LEMMA 1.2.2. *Let e be the ramification index of V and $e'' = e/(p-1)$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} p \mathrm{Fil}_U^{2j} W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q &\subset \mathrm{Fil}_U^{2 \min\{j+e, pj\}} W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q, & \text{for } j \geq 0, \\ p \mathrm{Fil}_U^{2j} W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q &= \mathrm{Fil}_U^{2(j+e)} W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q, & \text{for } j \geq e''. \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. By the definition of the U -filtration, it suffices to show that

$$\begin{aligned} p W_n(\mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X) &\subset W_n(\mathfrak{m}^{\min\{j+e, pj\}} \mathcal{O}_X), & \text{for } j \geq 0, \\ W_n(\mathfrak{m}^{j+e} \mathcal{O}_X) &\subset p W_n(\mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X), & \text{for } j \geq e''. \end{aligned}$$

Let π be a uniformizer of V with minimal polynomial $x^e + p\theta(x)$ and recall from the proof of [10, Prop. 3.1.5] that $[\pi]^e + \theta([\pi])V(1)$ is contained in $pW_n(\mathcal{O}_X)$. The second inclusion follows by iterated use of this congruence. Finally, we recall from the proof of [10, Lemma 3.1.1], that p is congruent to $[p] + V(1)$ modulo $pVW_n(\mathcal{O}_X)$. The first inclusion follows by induction, since p has valuation e . \square

The map $d \log_n: M_X \rightarrow W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^1$ gives rise to a map of graded rings

$$T_{\mathbb{Z}}(M_X^{\mathrm{gp}}) \rightarrow W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^*$$

from the tensor algebra of the group completion of the monoid M_X . There is a descending filtration of the left-hand side by graded ideals

$$\text{Fil}_U^m T_{\mathbb{Z}}(M_X^{\text{gp}})$$

which corresponds to the U -filtration on the right-hand side. To define it, we first choose a uniformizer π of V such that we have the isomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}_X^* \times \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\sim} M_X^{\text{gp}}$$

that takes (u, i) to $\pi^i u$. We define $\text{Fil}_U^m T_{\mathbb{Z}}(M_X^{\text{gp}})$ to be $T_{\mathbb{Z}}(M_X^{\text{gp}})$, if $m = 0$, and to be the graded ideal generated by $(1 + \mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X) \times \{0\} \subset M_X^{\text{gp}}$, if $m = 2j$ and $j > 0$, by $(1 + \mathfrak{m} \mathcal{O}_X) \times \mathbb{Z} \subset M_X^{\text{gp}}$, if $m = 1$, and by $(1 + \mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X) \times \{0\} \otimes \{1\} \times \mathbb{Z} \subset M_X^{\text{gp}} \otimes M_X^{\text{gp}}$ and $(1 + \mathfrak{m}^{j+1} \mathcal{O}_X) \times \{0\} \subset M_X^{\text{gp}}$, if $m = 2j + 1$ and $j > 0$.

LEMMA 1.2.3. *Let x be a local section of $\mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X$. Then*

$$d \log_n(1 + x) \equiv \sum_{0 \leq s < n} dV^s([x]_{n-s})$$

modulo $\text{Fil}_U^{4j} W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^1$.

PROOF. We first show that if R is a ring and $x \in R$, then

$$[1 + x]_n - [1]_n \equiv \sum_{0 \leq s < n} V^s([x]_{n-s})$$

modulo the ideal $W_n((x^2)) \subset W_n(R)$. By naturality, we may assume that $R = \mathbb{Z}[x]$. If we write $[1 + x]_n - [1]_n = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})$, then the statement we wish to show is that $a_s \equiv x$ modulo (x^2) , for all $0 \leq s < n$. The statement for $s = 0$ is clear. We consider the ghost coordinate

$$(1 + x)^{p^s} - 1 = a_0^{p^s} + p a_1^{p^{s-1}} + \dots + p^{s-1} a_{s-1}^p + p^s a_s.$$

The left-hand side is equivalent to $p^s x$ modulo (x^2) , and the right-hand side, inductively, is equivalent to $p^s a_s$ modulo (x^2) . It follows that a_s is equivalent to x modulo (x^2) as desired. If x is a local section of $\mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X$, we may conclude that

$$[1 + x]_n - [1]_n \equiv \sum_{0 \leq s < n} V^s([x]_{n-s})$$

modulo $W_n(\mathfrak{m}^{2j} \mathcal{O}_X)$. Differentiating this congruence we find that

$$d([1 + x]_n) \equiv \sum_{0 \leq s < n} dV^s([x]_{n-s})$$

modulo $\text{Fil}_U^{4j} W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^1$. It remains to show that the left-hand side is congruent to $d \log_n(1 + x)$ modulo $\text{Fil}_U^{4j} W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^1$. By definition, we have

$$[1 + x]_n d \log_n(1 + x) = d([1 + x]_n),$$

and $[1 + x]_n$ is a unit in $W_n(\mathcal{O}_X / \mathfrak{m}^{2j} \mathcal{O}_X)$. Therefore, it will suffice to show that the product $([1 + x]_n - [1]_n) d([1 + x]_n)$ is congruent to zero modulo $\text{Fil}_U^{4j} W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^1$. But this is so, since the two factors lie in $\text{Fil}_U^{2j} W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^*$ and since the U -filtration is multiplicative. \square

Lemma 1.2.3 determines the value of the map $d \log_n$ modulo higher filtration on $\text{Fil}_U^m T_{\mathbb{Z}}(M_X^{\text{gp}})$, for $m \geq 2$. Moreover, there is a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} i^* M_X^{\text{gp}} / i^* \text{Fil}_U^2 M_X^{\text{gp}} & \xrightarrow{d \log_n} & i^* W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^1 / i^* \text{Fil}_U^2 W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^1 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M_Y^{\text{gp}} & \xrightarrow{d \log_n} & W_n \Omega_{(Y, M_Y)}^1 \end{array}$$

where the right-hand vertical map is an isomorphism by an argument similar to the proof of Lemma 1.2.1.

1.3. We recall from [11, Lemma 7.1.2] that the sheaf

$$\bar{W}_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q = W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q / p W_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q$$

is a quasi-coherent sheaf of $\bar{W}_n(\mathcal{O}_X)$ -modules on the small étale site of X . Since this sheaf is supported on Y , we may as well consider the sheaf

$$E_n^q = i^* \bar{W}_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q$$

of quasi-coherent $i^* \bar{W}_n(\mathcal{O}_X)$ -modules on Y . We show that, Zariski locally, the sheaf E_n^q has a non-canonical structure of quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_Y -module. Let φ be the absolute Frobenius on Y .

LEMMA 1.3.1. *Let x_1, \dots, x_r be local coordinates of an open neighborhood in X of a point of Y , and let $\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_r$ be the corresponding local coordinates on Y . Then there is, in the corresponding open neighborhood of Y , a strict map of pro-rings*

$$\delta: \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow i^* \bar{W}_n(\mathcal{O}_X)$$

such that $\delta_n(\bar{x}_i) = [x_i]_n$, $1 \leq i \leq r$, and such that $F\delta_n = \delta_{n-1}\varphi$.

PROOF. The ring homomorphism

$$f: W(k)[x_1, \dots, x_r] \rightarrow W(k)[x_1, \dots, x_r]$$

given by the Frobenius on $W(k)$ and by $f(x_i) = x_i^p$, $1 \leq i \leq r$, is a lifting of the Frobenius on $k[\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_r]$. It determines a ring homomorphism

$$s_f: W(k)[x_1, \dots, x_r] \rightarrow W_n(W(k)[x_1, \dots, x_r])$$

that is characterized by $w_j s_f = f^j$, $0 \leq j < n$, and, after reduction modulo p , a ring homomorphism

$$\bar{s}_f: k[\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_r] \rightarrow \bar{W}_n(W(k)[x_1, \dots, x_r]).$$

We compose this map with the ring homomorphisms

$$\bar{W}_n(W(k)[x_1, \dots, x_r]) \rightarrow \bar{W}_n(V[x_1, \dots, x_r]) \rightarrow \bar{W}_n(\mathcal{O}_X)$$

induced from the unique ring homomorphism $W(k) \rightarrow V$ that induces the identity on residue fields and the chosen ring homomorphism $g: V[x_1, \dots, x_r] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ to get the top horizontal map in the following diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} k[\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_r] & \xrightarrow{t_g} & \bar{W}_n(\mathcal{O}_X) \\ \downarrow \bar{g} & \nearrow & \downarrow p_n \\ \mathcal{O}_Y & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathcal{O}_Y. \end{array}$$

The right-hand vertical map is the composition of the restriction of Witt vectors with kernel $V\bar{W}_n(\mathcal{O}_X)$ and the canonical projection $\bar{\mathcal{O}}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$ with kernel $\mathfrak{m}\mathcal{O}_X/p\mathcal{O}_X$. Since both ideals are nilpotent, and since the left-hand vertical map is étale, there exists a unique ring homomorphism

$$\delta_n: \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow \bar{W}_n(\mathcal{O}_X)$$

making the above diagram commute. Moreover, one immediately verifies that $R\delta_n = \delta_{n-1}$ and that $\delta_n(\bar{x}_i) = [x_i]_n$, $1 \leq i \leq r$, as stated. It remains to show that $F\delta_n = \delta_{n-1}\varphi$, or equivalently, that the right-hand square in the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} k[\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_r] & \xrightarrow{\bar{g}} & \mathcal{O}_Y & \xrightarrow{\delta_n} & \bar{W}_n(\mathcal{O}_X) \\ \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow F \\ k[\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_r] & \xrightarrow{\bar{g}} & \mathcal{O}_Y & \xrightarrow{\delta_{n-1}} & \bar{W}_{n-1}(\mathcal{O}_X). \end{array}$$

Since the outer square commutes, and since the left-hand square is cocartesian, it follows that there exists a map $\delta'_{n-1}: \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow \bar{W}_{n-1}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ that makes the right-hand square commute. To show that $\delta'_{n-1} = \delta_{n-1}$, it will suffice to show that

$$\mathcal{O}_Y \xrightarrow{\delta'_{n-1}} \bar{W}_{n-1}(\mathcal{O}_X) \xrightarrow{p_{n-1}} \mathcal{O}_Y$$

is the identity map. This, in turn, follows from the calculation

$$p_{n-1}F\delta_n\bar{g} = \varphi p_n\delta_n\bar{g} = \varphi\bar{g},$$

since the left-hand square of the diagram above is cocartesian. \square

PROPOSITION 1.3.2. *The sheaf $E_n^q = i^*\bar{W}_n\Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q$ has, Zariski locally on Y , the structure of a free \mathcal{O}_Y -module of rank*

$$\text{rk}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} E_n^q = \binom{r+1}{q} e \cdot \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} p^{rs}.$$

PROOF. We consider the sheaf E_n^q with the Zariski locally defined \mathcal{O}_Y -module structure given by Lemma 1.3.1. The statement of the proposition is unchanged by étale extensions, so we may assume that $X = \mathbb{A}_V^r$. We prove the proposition in this case by induction on r . The basic case $r = 0$ follows from [10, Prop. 3.4.1]. In the induction step we use [11, Thm. B] which shows that the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{A}_k^r}$ -module $i^*\bar{W}_n\Omega_{(\mathbb{A}_V^r, M_{\mathbb{A}_V^r})}^q$ is the base-change along $\mathbb{A}_k^{r-1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^r$ of the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{A}_k^{r-1}}$ -module

$$\begin{aligned} i^*\bar{W}_n\Omega_{(\mathbb{A}_V^{r-1}, M_{\mathbb{A}_V^{r-1}})}^q &\oplus \bigoplus_{s=1}^{n-1} \bigoplus_{0 \leq j < p^s} F_*^s(i^*\bar{W}_{n-s}\Omega_{(\mathbb{A}_V^{r-1}, M_{\mathbb{A}_V^{r-1}})}^q) \\ &\oplus i^*\bar{W}_n\Omega_{(\mathbb{A}_V^{r-1}, M_{\mathbb{A}_V^{r-1}})}^{q-1} \oplus \bigoplus_{s=1}^{n-1} \bigoplus_{0 \leq j < p^s} F_*^s(i^*\bar{W}_{n-s}\Omega_{(\mathbb{A}_V^{r-1}, M_{\mathbb{A}_V^{r-1}})}^{q-1}) \end{aligned}$$

where the index $0 \leq j < p^s$ is required to not be divisible by p . By induction and by Lemma 1.3.1, this module has rank

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{r}{q} \cdot e \cdot \left(\sum_{t=0}^{n-1} p^{(r-1)t} + \sum_{s=1}^{n-1} (p^s - p^{s-1}) p^{(r-1)s} \sum_{t=0}^{n-1-s} p^{(r-1)t} \right) \\ & + \binom{r}{q-1} \cdot e \cdot \left(\sum_{t=0}^{n-1} p^{(r-1)t} + \sum_{s=1}^{n-1} (p^s - p^{s-1}) p^{(r-1)s} \sum_{t=0}^{n-1-s} p^{(r-1)t} \right), \end{aligned}$$

and since

$$\binom{r}{q-1} \cdot e + \binom{r}{q} \cdot e = \binom{r+1}{q} \cdot e,$$

it remains to show that

$$\sum_{t=0}^{n-1} p^{(r-1)t} + \sum_{s=1}^{n-1} (p^s - p^{s-1}) p^{(r-1)s} \sum_{t=0}^{n-1-s} p^{(r-1)t} = \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} p^{rs}.$$

To see this, we rewrite the first summand on the left-hand side as

$$1 + p^{r-1} \sum_{t=0}^{n-2} p^{(r-1)t},$$

and rewrite the s th summand on the left-hand side as

$$p^{rs} + p^{r(s+1)-1} \sum_{t=0}^{n-(s+1)-1} p^{(r-1)t} - p^{rs-1} \sum_{t=0}^{n-s-1} p^{(r-1)t}.$$

The statement follows. \square

DEFINITION 1.3.3. Two local sections ω and ω' of E_n^q are *similar* if there exists a unit $u \in k^*$ such that whenever both ω and ω' are local sections of $\text{Fil}_U^m E_n^q$ then $\omega - u \cdot \omega'$ is a local section of $\text{Fil}_U^{m+1} E_n^q$. We write $\omega \doteq \omega'$ if ω and ω' are similar.

We note that if ω and ω' are similar then so are $R(\omega)$ and $R(\omega')$, $F(\omega)$ and $F(\omega')$, $d(\omega)$ and $d(\omega')$, and $V(\omega)$ and $V(\omega')$. Let π be a uniformizer of V . Then by the proof of [10, Prop. 3.1.5], the following similarity holds in the ring E_n^0 .

$$[\pi]_n^e \doteq V(1).$$

In the statements and proofs of Prop. 1.3.4 and Thm. 1.3.5 below we shall abbreviate $[x] = [x]_n$ and $d \log x = d \log_n x$.

PROPOSITION 1.3.4. *Let x_1, \dots, x_r be local coordinates of an open neighborhood of X around a point of Y . Then in the corresponding open neighborhood of Y the sheaf $E_n^q = i^* \bar{W}_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q$ is a free \mathcal{O}_Y -module with a basis given as follows. Let $0 \leq s < n$, let $0 \leq i_1, \dots, i_r < p^s$ and let $0 \leq j < e$.*

(i) *If not all i_m , $1 \leq m \leq r$, are zero, let $v = \min\{v_p(i_1), \dots, v_p(i_r), v_p(j - e')\}$; if $v < v_p(i_m)$, for all $1 \leq m \leq r$, then the local sections*

$$\begin{aligned} & V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}), \\ & dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}}), \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_q \leq r$ (resp. $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$), form a basis. If $v = v_p(i_m)$, for some $1 \leq m \leq r$, let m be maximal with this property; then the local sections

$$\begin{aligned} & V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}), \\ & V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}} d \log \pi), \\ & dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}}), \\ & dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-2}} d \log \pi), \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_q \leq r$ (resp. $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$, resp. $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-2} \leq r$), and where all $m_i \neq m$ form a basis.

(ii) If all i_m , $1 \leq m \leq r$, are zero, the local sections

$$V^s([\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}),$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_q \leq r$, and if $s > v_p(j - e')$, the local sections

$$dV^s([\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}}),$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$, and if $s \leq v_p(j - e')$, the local sections

$$V^s([\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}} d \log \pi),$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$, form a basis.

PROOF. Let Γ_n^q be the set of local sections of E_n^q listed in the statement. It is clear that the cardinality of this set is equal to

$$\left(\binom{r}{q} + \binom{r}{q-1} \right) e \cdot \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} p^{rs} = \binom{r+1}{q} e \cdot \sum_{s=1}^{n-1} p^{rs}.$$

Hence, by Prop. 1.3.2, it suffices to show that Γ_n^q generates E_n^q as an \mathcal{O}_Y -module. To do this, we first show that a larger set $\Gamma_n^{q'}$ of local sections generate E_n^q as an \mathcal{O}_Y -module and then show that the elements of the complement $\Gamma_n^{q'} \setminus \Gamma_n^q$ can be expressed as \mathcal{O}_Y -linear combinations of elements of Γ_n^q . It will suffice to show that the elements of $\Gamma_n^{q'} \setminus \Gamma_n^q$ are similar in the sense of Def. 1.3.3 to \mathcal{O}_Y -linear combinations of the elements of Γ_n^q . Indeed, the U -filtration of E_n^q is finite.

We define $\Gamma_n^{q'}$ to be the set consisting of the local sections

$$\begin{aligned} & V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}), \\ & dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}}), \\ & V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}} d \log \pi), \\ & dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-2}} d \log \pi), \end{aligned}$$

where $0 \leq s < n$, where $0 \leq i_1, \dots, i_r < p^s$, where $0 \leq j < e$, and where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_q \leq r$ (resp. $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$, resp. $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-2} \leq r$). We also consider the larger set $\Gamma_n^{q''}$ of local sections defined similarly except that the indices i_1, \dots, i_r are allowed to take all non-negative integer values. We claim that the set $\Gamma_n^{q''}$ generates E_n^q as a sheaf of k -vector spaces. Indeed, the case $n = 1$ is standard and the general case follows by an induction argument based on the exact sequence

$$\text{Fil}^{n-1} E_n^q \rightarrow E_n^q \xrightarrow{R} E_{n-1}^q \rightarrow 0$$

and the surjective map

$$V^{n-1} + dV^{n-1} : E_1^q \oplus E_1^{q-1} \rightarrow \text{Fil}^{n-1} E_n^q.$$

Here the latter map is a k -linear map since k is a perfect field. Next, iterated use of the relations

$$\begin{aligned} V^s([x_m]^{p^s} \cdot \omega) &= [x_m] \cdot V^s(\omega) \\ dV^s([x_m]^{p^s} \cdot \omega) &= [x_m] \cdot dV^s(\omega) + [x_m] \cdot V^s(d\log x_m \cdot \omega) \end{aligned}$$

shows that the local sections in $\Gamma_n^{q''} \setminus \Gamma_n^{q'}$ can be expressed as \mathcal{O}_Y -linear combinations of the local sections in $\Gamma_n^{q'}$. Hence $\Gamma_n^{q'}$ generates E_n^q as an \mathcal{O}_Y -module. We proceed to show that the elements of $\Gamma_n^{q'} \setminus \Gamma_n^q$ are similar to \mathcal{O}_Y -linear combinations of elements of Γ_n^q by considering several cases.

First, let $0 < s < n$, let $0 \leq i_1, \dots, i_r < p^s$, and let $0 \leq j < e$. We assume that not all i_m are zero and that all i_m satisfy $v_p(i_m) > v_p(j - e') = v$. Then the local sections of the form

$$\begin{aligned} V^s([x_1]^{i_r} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} d\log x_{m_1} \dots d\log x_{m_{q-1}} d\log \pi) \\ dV^s([x_1]^{i_r} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} d\log x_{m_1} \dots d\log x_{m_{q-2}} d\log \pi), \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$ (resp. $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-2} \leq r$), are elements of $\Gamma_n^{q'} \setminus \Gamma_n^q$. We will argue that the top elements are similar to \mathcal{O}_Y -linear combinations of elements of Γ_n^q ; the bottom elements are treated analogously. We note that $0 \leq v < s$ and define $s' = s - v$. We also define $i'_m = p^{-v} i_m$, $1 \leq m \leq r$, and

$$j' = p^{-v} j + e\left(\frac{p^{-v} - 1}{p^{-1} - 1}\right) = p^{-v}(j + pe\left(\frac{p^v - 1}{p - 1}\right)).$$

Then iterated use of the similarity $[\pi]^e \doteq V(1)$ shows that

$$\begin{aligned} V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d\log x_{m_1} \dots d\log x_{m_{q-1}} d\log \pi) \\ \doteq V^{s'}([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{j'} d\log x_{m_1} \dots d\log x_{m_{q-1}} d\log \pi). \end{aligned}$$

The integers i'_m , $1 \leq m \leq r$, are all divisible by p , and the integer j' is not divisible by p . Therefore, since d is a derivation, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} V^{s'}([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{j'} d\log x_{m_1} \dots d\log x_{m_{q-1}} d\log \pi) \\ \doteq V^{s'} d([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{j'} d\log x_{m_1} \dots d\log x_{m_{q-1}}) \end{aligned}$$

which is equal to zero, since $s' = s - v > 0$ and $Vd = pdV$.

We next let $0 < s < n$, let $0 \leq i_1, \dots, i_r < p^s$, and let $0 \leq j < e$, and assume that not all i_m are zero. We further let $1 \leq m \leq r$ be maximal with the property that $v_p(i_m) = \min\{v_p(i_1), \dots, v_p(i_r)\}$ and assume that $v = v_p(i_m) \leq v_p(j - e')$. Then the local sections

$$\begin{aligned} V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d\log x_{m_1} \dots d\log x_{m_q}), \\ V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d\log x_{m_1} \dots d\log x_{m_{q-1}} d\log \pi), \\ dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d\log x_{m_1} \dots d\log x_{m_{q-1}}), \\ dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d\log x_{m_1} \dots d\log x_{m_{q-2}} d\log \pi), \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_q \leq r$ (resp. $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$, resp. $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-2} \leq r$), and where some $m_i = m$, are elements of $\Gamma_n^{q'} \setminus \Gamma_n^q$. We again argue that the top elements are similar to \mathcal{O}_Y -linear combinations of elements of Γ_n^q ;

the remaining elements are treated analogously. The integers v satisfies $0 \leq v < s$, and we define s' , i'_ℓ , and j' as above such that we have the similarity

$$\begin{aligned} & V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}) \\ & \doteq V^{s'}([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{j'} d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}). \end{aligned}$$

We claim that this local section is similar to the local section

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\ell \neq m} i'_\ell \cdot V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_\ell d \log x_{m_1} \dots \widehat{d \log x_m} \dots d \log x_{m_q}) \\ & + j' \cdot V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log \pi d \log x_{m_1} \dots \widehat{d \log x_m} \dots d \log x_{m_q}) \end{aligned}$$

and hence similar to a \mathcal{O}_Y -linear combination of elements of Γ_n^q as desired. Here the term $d \log x_m$ is omitted. Indeed, on the one hand, the local section

$$V^{s'} d([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{j'} d \log x_{m_1} \dots \widehat{d \log x_m} \dots d \log x_{m_q})$$

is equal to zero, since $s' > 0$ and $Vd = pdV$, and on the other hand, this local section is equal to the sum

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{1 \leq \ell \leq r} i'_\ell \cdot V^{s'}([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{j'} d \log x_\ell d \log x_{m_1} \dots \widehat{d \log x_m} \dots d \log x_{m_q}) \\ & + j' \cdot V^{s'}([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{j'} d \log \pi d \log x_{m_1} \dots \widehat{d \log x_m} \dots d \log x_{m_q}) \end{aligned}$$

since d is a derivation. The individual summands in this sum are similar to the corresponding summands in the sum

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{1 \leq \ell \leq r} i'_\ell \cdot V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_\ell d \log x_{m_1} \dots \widehat{d \log x_m} \dots d \log x_{m_q}) \\ & + j' \cdot V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log \pi d \log x_{m_1} \dots \widehat{d \log x_m} \dots d \log x_{m_q}) \end{aligned}$$

from which the desired similarity follows since i'_m is not divisible by p .

Finally, let $0 \leq s < n$ and let $0 \leq j < e$. If $s \leq v_p(j - e')$, the local sections

$$dV^s([\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}}),$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$, and if $s > v_p(j - e')$, the local sections

$$V^s([\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}} d \log \pi),$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$, are elements of $\Gamma_n^{q'} \setminus \Gamma_n^q$. In the former case, let

$$j' = p^{-s} j + e\left(\frac{p^{-s} - 1}{p^{-1} - 1}\right) = p^{-s} (j + pe\left(\frac{p^s - 1}{p - 1}\right)).$$

We then have the similarity

$$dV^s([\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}}) \doteq j' \cdot V^s([\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}} d \log \pi)$$

which shows that these elements are similar to \mathcal{O}_Y -linear combinations of elements of Γ_n^q . In the latter case, we let $v = v_p(j - e')$ and define $s' = s - v$ and

$$j' = p^{-v} j + e\left(\frac{p^{-v} - 1}{p^{-1} - 1}\right) = p^{-v} (j + pe\left(\frac{p^v - 1}{p - 1}\right)).$$

Then $s' > 0$ and since $Vd = pdV$ the similarity

$$V^s([\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}} d \log \pi) \doteq V^{s'} d([\pi]^{j'} d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}})$$

shows that these elements of $\Gamma_n^{q'} \setminus \Gamma_n^q$ are similar to zero. This completes the proof of the proposition. \square

THEOREM 1.3.5. *For $0 \leq j < e'$, let v be the unique integer such that*

$$e\left(\frac{p^{-v} - 1}{p^{-1} - 1}\right) \leq j < e\left(\frac{p^{-(v+1)} - 1}{p^{-1} - 1}\right).$$

Let x_1, \dots, x_r be local coordinates of an open neighborhood of X of a point of Y . Then, in the corresponding open neighborhood of Y , the sheaf

$$E_n^q = i^*W_n\Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q / pi^*W_n\Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q$$

has the following structure.

(i) *If $0 \leq v < n$, then $\text{gr}_U^{2j} E_n^q$ is a free \mathcal{O}_Y -module with a basis given as follows. If p does not divide j (resp. if p divides j), let $0 < s < n - v$, and let $0 \leq i_1, \dots, i_r < p^s$ (resp. let $0 \leq i_1, \dots, i_r < p^s$ not all divisible by p); let $1 \leq m \leq r$ be maximal with i_m not divisible by p . Then the local sections*

$$\begin{aligned} V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}) \\ dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m'_1} \dots d \log x_{m'_{q-1}}), \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_q \leq r$ and $1 \leq m'_1 < \dots < m'_{q-1} \leq r$, and where all m_i and m'_i are different from m , together with the local sections

$$[\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q},$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_q \leq r$, form a basis.

(ii) *If $0 \leq v < n$, then $\text{gr}_U^{2j+1} E_n^q$ is a free \mathcal{O}_Y -module with a basis given as follows. Let $0 < s < n - v$, and let $0 \leq i_1, \dots, i_r < p^s$ not all divisible by p ; let $1 \leq m \leq r$ be maximal with i_m not divisible by p . Then the local sections*

$$\begin{aligned} V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}} d \log \pi) \\ dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m'_1} \dots d \log x_{m'_{q-2}} d \log \pi), \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$ and $1 \leq m'_1 < \dots < m'_{q-2} \leq r$, and where all m_i and m'_i are different from m , together with the local sections

$$[\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}} d \log \pi,$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$, form a basis.

(iii) *If $n \leq v$ or if $e' \leq j$, then $\text{Fil}_U^{2j} E_n^q = 0$.*

PROOF. Let Σ_n^q and Γ_n^q denote the sets of local sections of E_n^q listed in the statements of the Thm. 1.3.5 and of Prop. 1.3.4, respectively. We first construct a bijection $f: \Gamma_n^q \xrightarrow{\sim} \Sigma_n^q$ with the property that ω and $f(\omega)$ are similar in the sense of Def. 1.3.3. This proves that Σ_n^q is an \mathcal{O}_Y -module basis of E_n^q .

Let $0 \leq s < n$, let $0 \leq i_1, \dots, i_r < p^s$, and let $0 \leq j < e$. We let

$$v = \min\{s, v_p(i_1), \dots, v_p(i_r), v_p(j - e')\}$$

and define $s' = s - v$, $i'_m = p^{-v} i_m$, and

$$j' = p^{-v} j + e\left(\frac{p^{-v} - 1}{p^{-1} - 1}\right) = p^{-v} (j + pe\left(\frac{p^v - 1}{p - 1}\right)) = p^{-v} (j - e') + e'.$$

Then $0 \leq s' < n - v$, $0 \leq i'_m < p^{s'}$, and j' is an integer that satisfies

$$e\left(\frac{p^{-v} - 1}{p^{-1} - 1}\right) \leq j' < e\left(\frac{p^{-(v+1)} - 1}{p^{-1} - 1}\right).$$

The number j' is an integer since $j' \in \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]$ and $v_p(j') \geq 0$.

Conversely, let $0 \leq j' < e'$, and let v be the unique integer given by the above pair of inequalities. Let also $0 \leq s' < n - v$ and $0 \leq i'_1, \dots, i'_r < p^{s'}$ be given. We define $s = s' + v$, $i_m = p^v i'_m$, and

$$j = p^v(j' - e\left(\frac{p^{-v} - 1}{p^{-1} - 1}\right)) = p^v j' - p e\left(\frac{p^v - 1}{p - 1}\right) = p^v(j' - e') + e'.$$

Then $v \leq s < n$, $0 \leq i_m < p^s$, and j is an integer and $0 \leq j < e$. We define the bijection $f: \Gamma_n^q \rightarrow \Sigma_n^q$ by considering several cases. In each case the similarity of ω and $f(\omega)$ follows by iterated use of the similarity $[\pi]^e \doteq V(1)$.

First, suppose that not all i_m , $1 \leq m \leq r$, are equal zero and that $v < v_p(i_m)$, for all $1 \leq m \leq r$. Then f takes the local sections

$$\begin{aligned} V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}), \\ dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}}), \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_q \leq r$ (resp. $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$), to the similar local sections

$$\begin{aligned} V^{s'}([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{j'} d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}), \\ dV^{s'}([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{j'} d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}}). \end{aligned}$$

We note that $0 < s' < n - v$, that all i'_m , $1 \leq m \leq r$, are divisible by p and that j' is not divisible by p .

Next, suppose that not all i_m , $1 \leq m \leq r$, are zero and that $v = v_p(i_m)$, for some $1 \leq m \leq r$. Let m be maximal with this property. Then f takes the local sections

$$\begin{aligned} V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}), \\ V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}} d \log \pi), \\ dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}}), \\ dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-2}} d \log \pi), \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_q \leq r$ (resp. $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$, resp. $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-2} \leq r$), and where all $m_i \neq m$, to the similar local sections

$$\begin{aligned} V^{s'}([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{j'} d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}), \\ V^{s'}([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{j'} d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}} d \log \pi), \\ dV^{s'}([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{j'} d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}}), \\ dV^{s'}([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{j'} d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-2}} d \log \pi). \end{aligned}$$

We note that $0 < s' < n - v$, that i'_m is not divisible by p , and that j' may or may not be divisible by p .

Next, if all i_m , $1 \leq m \leq r$, are zero and if $v < s$, then f takes the local sections

$$\begin{aligned} V^s([\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}), \\ dV^s([\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}}), \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_q \leq r$ (resp. $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$) to the similar local sections

$$\begin{aligned} & V^{s'}([\pi]^{j'} d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}), \\ & dV^{s'}([\pi]^{j'} d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}}). \end{aligned}$$

We note that $0 < s' < n - v$ and that j' is not divisible by p .

Finally, if all i_m , $1 \leq m \leq r$, are zero and if $v = s$, then f takes the local sections

$$\begin{aligned} & V^s([\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}), \\ & V^s([\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}} d \log \pi), \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_q \leq r$ (resp. $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$) to the similar local sections

$$\begin{aligned} & [\pi]^{j'} d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}, \\ & [\pi]^{j'} d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}} d \log \pi. \end{aligned}$$

The integer j' may or may not be divisible by p . This completes the definition of the map $f: \Gamma_n^q \rightarrow \Sigma_n^q$. It is clear that f is a bijection.

It remains to show that the U -filtration of E_n^q is as stated. Let $A^{m,q} \subset E_n^q$ be the sub- \mathcal{O}_Y -module generated by those elements of Σ_n^q that are listed in the statement of the theorem as having U -filtration greater than or equal to m . It is then clear that $A^{m,q} \subset U^{m,q} = \text{Fil}_U^m E_n^q$ and we must show that also $U^{m,q} \subset A^{m,q}$. We recall that if $m = 2j$ (resp. if $m = 2j+1$), then $U^{m,*}$ is the differential graded ideal generated by $i^* \bar{W}_n(\mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X) \subset i^* \bar{W}_n(\mathcal{O}_X)$ (resp. by $i^* \bar{W}_n(\mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X) \cdot d \log M_X \subset i^* \bar{W}_n \Omega_{(X,M_X)}^1$) and $i^* \bar{W}_n(\mathfrak{m}^{j+1} \mathcal{O}_X) \subset i^* \bar{W}_n(\mathcal{O}_X)$. So it suffices to show that $i^* \bar{W}_n(\mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X) \subset A^{2j,0}$, that the product takes $A^{m,q} \otimes A^{m',q'}$ to $A^{m+m',q+q'}$, and that the differential takes $A^{m,q}$ to $A^{m,q+1}$. The second statement is verified by explicitly calculating the products of basis elements of $A^{m,q}$ and $A^{m',q'}$ in a manner similar to [11, Sect. 4], and the last statement is immediate. We verify the first statement.

One sees as in the proof of Prop. 1.3.4 that $U^{2j,0} = i^* \bar{W}_n(\mathfrak{m}^j \mathcal{O}_X)$ is generated as an \mathcal{O}_Y -module by the local sections

$$V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^a)$$

where $0 \leq s < n$, $0 \leq i_1, \dots, i_r < p^s$, and $j \leq a < j + e$. Iterated use of the similarity $[\pi]^e \doteq V(1)$ shows that the generators with $e' \leq a < j + e$ are equal to zero. For the remaining generators we again let

$$v = \min\{s, v_p(i_1), \dots, v_p(i_r), v_p(a - e')\}$$

and define $s' = s - v$, $i'_m = p^{-v} i_m$, and $a' = p^{-v} (a - e') + e'$. Then

$$V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^a) \doteq V^{s'}([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^{a'})$$

and hence the local sections on the right-hand side generate $U^{2j,0}$ as an \mathcal{O}_Y -module. Here $0 \leq s' < n - v$, $0 \leq i'_1, \dots, i'_r < p^{s'}$, and $j \leq a' < e'$, and if $s' > 0$ then not all of i'_1, \dots, i'_r and a' are divisible by p . These local sections are all contained in $A^{2j,0}$ and hence $U^{2j,0} \subset A^{2j,0}$ as desired. \square

ADDENDUM 1.3.6. *There is a natural exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow i^* \bar{W}_n \Omega_X^q \xrightarrow{j_*} i^* \bar{W}_n \Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q \xrightarrow{\partial} \bar{W}_n \Omega_Y^{q-1} \rightarrow 0.$$

PROOF. The map j_* is induced by the canonical map from X with the trivial log-structure to X with the canonical log-structure. To construct the map ∂ we first show that the map

$$f_\pi: W_n\Omega_Y^q \oplus W_n\Omega_Y^{q-1} \rightarrow W_n\Omega_{(Y,M_Y)}^q$$

that to (ω, ω') assigns $\omega + \omega'd\log_n \pi$ is an isomorphism. Since the statement is local for the étale topology, it suffices to consider $Y = \mathbb{A}_k^r$. This case follows inductively from the trivial case $r = 0$ since the domain and target for $Y = \mathbb{A}_k^r$ is given by the same formula [11, Thm. B] in terms of the domain and target for $Y = \mathbb{A}_k^{r-1}$. We now define ∂ to be the composite map

$$i^*W_n\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q \rightarrow W_n\Omega_{(Y,M_Y)}^q \xrightarrow{\sim} W_n\Omega_Y^q \oplus W_n\Omega_Y^{q-1} \rightarrow W_n\Omega_Y^{q-1}$$

where the left-hand map is the canonical projection and where the right-hand map is the projection onto the second summand. We note that ∂ is independent of the choice of uniformizer since $f_\pi(\omega, \omega') = f_{u\pi}(\omega + \omega'd\log_n u, \omega')$. It also is clear from the definition that composite $\partial \circ j_*$ is equal to zero.

Let x_1, \dots, x_r be local coordinates of an open neighborhood on X around a point of Y , and let $\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_r$ be the corresponding local coordinates on Y . Lemma 1.3.1 allows us to view the sequence of the statement as a sequence of \mathcal{O}_Y -modules, and Thm. 1.3.5 gives a basis of the middle term. The map ∂ takes

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial(V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} d\log x_{m_1} \dots d\log x_{m_{q-1}} d\log \pi)) \\ &= V^s([\bar{x}_1]^{i_1} \dots [\bar{x}_r]^{i_r} d\log \bar{x}_{m_1} \dots d\log \bar{x}_{m_{q-1}}), \\ & \partial(dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} d\log x_{m_1} \dots d\log_{x_{m_{q-2}}} d\log \pi)) \\ &= dV^s([\bar{x}_1]^{i_1} \dots [\bar{x}_r]^{i_r} d\log \bar{x}_{m_1} \dots d\log \bar{x}_{m_{q-2}}), \end{aligned}$$

and annihilates all remaining basis elements. One shows, in a manner similar to the proof of Prop. 1.3.2 that, Zariski locally on Y , the sheaves $i^*\bar{W}_n\Omega_X^q$ and $\bar{W}_n\Omega_Y^{q-1}$ with the \mathcal{O}_Y -module structure given by Lemma 1.3.1 are free and that their ranks satisfy the equation

$$\text{rk}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} i^*\bar{W}_n\Omega_X^q + \text{rk}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \bar{W}_n\Omega_Y^{q-1} = \text{rk}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} i^*\bar{W}_n\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q.$$

This completes the proof. \square

1.4. We end this section with the following result on the structure of the higher torsion in the de Rham-Witt complex. The proof we give here uses the cyclotomic trace; see [9]. It would be desirable to have a purely algebraic proof.

PROPOSITION 1.4.1. *If $\mu_{p^v} \subset K$, then for all $0 \leq m < v$ and all $q \geq 0$, multiplication by p^m induces an isomorphism of sheaves of pro-abelian groups*

$$\bar{W}_n\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q = \text{gr}_p^0 W_n\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{gr}_p^m W_n\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q.$$

PROOF. We must show that for all $0 \leq m < v$ and all $q \geq 0$, the following sequence of sheaves of pro-abelian groups on the small étale site of X is exact.

$$0 \rightarrow W_n\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q / p \xrightarrow{p^m} W_n\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q / p^{m+1} \xrightarrow{\text{pr}} W_n\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q / p^m \rightarrow 0.$$

This is equivalent to the statement that for all $0 \leq m < v$ and all $q, s \geq 0$, the following sequence of pro-abelian groups is exact

$$0 \rightarrow W_n\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^{q-2s} \otimes \mu_p^{\otimes s} \rightarrow W_n\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^{q-2s} \otimes \mu_{p^{m+1}}^{\otimes s} \rightarrow W_n\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^{q-2s} \otimes \mu_{p^m}^{\otimes s} \rightarrow 0.$$

We need only show that the left-hand map is a monomorphism of pro-abelian groups. To this end we recall that for all $0 \leq m < v$ and all $q \geq 0$, [11, Thm. E] gives an isomorphism of pro-abelian groups

$$\bigoplus_{s \geq 0} W.\Omega_{(X, M_X)}^{q-2s} \otimes \mu_{p^m}^{\otimes s} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{TR}_q^*(X|X_K; p, \mathbb{Z}/p^m).$$

In particular, for all $0 \leq m < v$ and $q \geq 0$, the map induced from the reduction

$$\mathrm{TR}_q^*(X|X_K; p, \mathbb{Z}/p^{m+1}) \rightarrow \mathrm{TR}_q^*(X|X_K; p, \mathbb{Z}/p^m)$$

is an epimorphism of pro-abelian groups. It follows that the long-exact coefficient sequence breaks up into short-exact sequences of pro-abelian groups

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{TR}_q^*(X|X_K; p, \mathbb{Z}/p) \rightarrow \mathrm{TR}_q^*(X|X_K; p, \mathbb{Z}/p^{m+1}) \rightarrow \mathrm{TR}_q^*(X|X_K; p, \mathbb{Z}/p^m) \rightarrow 0.$$

The proposition follows. \square

2. p -adic vanishing cycles

2.1. Let $(i^*\bar{W}_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q)^{F=1}$ and $(i^*\bar{W}_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q)_{F=1}$ denote the kernel and cokernel, respectively, of the map

$$R - F: i^*\bar{W}_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q \rightarrow i^*\bar{W}_{n-1} \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q$$

of sheaves of abelian groups on the small étale site of Y . We consider these sheaves both in the Nisnevich topology and the étale topology. The U -filtration is preserved by $R - F$ and hence induces filtrations of the kernel and cokernel sheaves. We begin with the following observation.

LEMMA 2.1.1. *Suppose that $m \geq 2$. Then, for all integers n and q , the map*

$$R - F: \mathrm{Fil}_U^m \bar{W}_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q \rightarrow \mathrm{Fil}_U^m \bar{W}_{n-1} \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q$$

is a surjective map of presheaves of abelian groups on the small étale site of Y .

PROOF. We consider the case $m = 2j$; the case $m = 2j + 1$ is similar. It suffices to show that if a_0, \dots, a_q and a'_0, \dots, a'_{q-1} are local sections of \mathcal{O}_X such that $\mathrm{ord}_Y(a_i) \geq j$ and $\mathrm{ord}_Y(a'_{i'}) \geq j$, for some $0 \leq i \leq q$ and $0 \leq i' \leq q-1$, then the following local sections are in the image of $R - F$.

$$\begin{aligned} & V^{s_0}[a_0]_{n-1} dV^{s_1}[a_1]_{n-1} \dots dV^{s_q}[a_q]_{n-1}, \\ & V^{s_0}[a_0]_{n-1} dV^{s_1}[a_1]_{n-1} \dots dV^{s_{q-1}}[a_{q-1}]_{n-1} d\log_{n-1} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, every local section of $\mathrm{Fil}_U^m \bar{W}_{n-1} \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q$ is a sum of such elements. We now use that since $j \geq 1$, the following series converge.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{t \geq 0} F^t(V^{s_0}[a_0]_{n+t} dV^{s_1}[a_1]_{n+t} \dots dV^{s_q}[a_q]_{n+t}), \\ & \sum_{t \geq 0} F^t(V^{s_0}[a_0]_{n+t} dV^{s_1}[a_1]_{n+t} \dots dV^{s_{q-1}}[a_{q-1}]_{n+t} d\log_{n+t} \pi). \end{aligned}$$

The images by $R - F$ of the sums of these series are equal to the given elements. \square

Let $\Omega_{Y, \log}^q \subset \Omega_Y^q$ be the subsheaf generated locally for the étale topology on Y by the local sections of the form $d\log y_1 \dots d\log y_q$. If y is a local section of \mathcal{O}_Y , we denote by \tilde{y} any lifting of y to a local section of $i^*\mathcal{O}_X$.

THEOREM 2.1.2. *The sheaf $M^q = (i^* \bar{W} \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q)^{F=1}$ of pro-abelian groups on the small étale site of Y has the following structure.*

(i) *There is an isomorphism*

$$\rho_0: \Omega_{Y, \log}^q \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{gr}_U^0 M^q \quad (\text{resp. } \rho_1: \Omega_{Y, \log}^{q-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{gr}_U^1 M^q)$$

that to $d \log y_1 \dots d \log y_q$ (resp. $d \log y_1 \dots d \log y_{q-1}$) assigns $d \log \tilde{y}_1 \dots d \log \tilde{y}_q$ (resp. $d \log \tilde{y}_1 \dots d \log \tilde{y}_{q-1} d \log \pi$).

(ii) *If $0 < j < e'$, and if p does not divide j (resp. if p divides j), there is an isomorphism*

$$\rho_{2j}: \Omega_Y^{q-1} / B\Omega_Y^{q-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{gr}_U^{2j} M^q \quad (\text{resp. } \rho_{2j}: \Omega_Y^{q-1} / Z\Omega_Y^{q-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{gr}_U^{2j} M^q)$$

that to $a d \log y_1 \dots d \log y_{q-1}$ assigns $d \log(1 + \pi^j \tilde{a}) d \log \tilde{y}_1 \dots d \log \tilde{y}_{q-1}$.

(iii) *If $0 < j < e'$, there is an isomorphism*

$$\rho_{2j+1}: \Omega_Y^{q-2} / Z\Omega_Y^{q-2} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{gr}_U^{2j+1} M^q$$

that takes $a d \log y_1 \dots d \log y_{q-2}$ to $d \log(1 + \pi^j \tilde{a}) d \log \tilde{y}_1 \dots d \log \tilde{y}_{q-2} d \log \pi$.

(iv) *If $e' \leq j$, then $\text{Fil}_U^{2j} M^q$ is equal to zero.*

PROOF. It follows from Prop. B.1.1 and from [3, Sect. 4] that the maps ρ_m of the statement are well-defined strict maps of sheaves of pro-abelian groups. We first consider the statement (i). We abbreviate $E_n^q = i^* \bar{W}_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q$ as before. It follows from Lemma 2.1.1 that there is an exact sequence of sheaves of abelian groups

$$0 \rightarrow M_n^q / \text{Fil}_U^2 M_n^q \rightarrow E_n^q / \text{Fil}_U^2 E_n^q \xrightarrow{R-F} E_{n-1}^q / \text{Fil}_U^2 E_{n-1}^q.$$

Moreover, Lemma 1.2.1 identifies the middle and right-hand terms with the reduction modulo p of the de Rham-Witt complex of (Y, M_Y) . Hence, we have an isomorphism of sheaves of pro-abelian groups

$$M^q / \text{Fil}_U^2 M^q \xrightarrow{\sim} (\bar{W} \Omega_{(Y, M_Y)}^q)^{F=1}.$$

The structure of the right-hand side is well-understood; see [24, Prop. 2.4.1]. The statement for $\text{gr}_U^0 M^q$ and $\text{gr}_U^1 M^q$ follows.

We next prove the statement (ii). It follows again from Lemma 2.1.1 that there is a short-exact sequence of sheaves of abelian groups

$$0 \rightarrow \text{gr}_U^{2j} M_n^q \rightarrow \text{gr}_U^{2j} E_n^q \xrightarrow{R-F} \text{gr}_U^{2j} E_{n-1}^q \rightarrow 0.$$

We recall that if x_1, \dots, x_r are local coordinates of an open neighborhood of X of a point of Y , then, in the corresponding open neighborhood of Y , the sheaf $\text{gr}_U^{2j} E_n^q$ has the structure of a free \mathcal{O}_Y -module with a basis given by the local sections

$$\begin{aligned} V^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_q}), \\ dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}}), \end{aligned}$$

where $0 \leq s < n - v$ and $0 < s < n - v$, respectively, and where the multi-indices i and m vary as in the statement of Thm. 1.3.5 (ii). We consider the short-exact sequence of \mathcal{O}_Y -modules

$$0 \rightarrow (\text{gr}_U^{2j} E_n^q)' \rightarrow \text{gr}_U^{2j} E_n^q \rightarrow (\text{gr}_U^{2j} E_n^q)'' \rightarrow 0$$

where the left-hand term is defined to be the sub- \mathcal{O}_Y -module spanned by the basis elements in the top line above. The images of the basis elements in the bottom line

above form an \mathcal{O}_Y -basis of the right-hand term. Moreover, the map $R - F$ gives rise to a map of short-exact sequences of sheaves of abelian groups as follows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & (\text{gr}_U^{2j} E_n^q)' & \longrightarrow & \text{gr}_U^{2j} E_n^q & \longrightarrow & (\text{gr}_U^{2j} E_n^q)'' \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow R' - F' & & \downarrow R - F & & \downarrow R'' - F'' \\
0 & \longrightarrow & (\text{gr}_U^{2j} E_{n-1}^q)' & \longrightarrow & \text{gr}_U^{2j} E_{n-1}^q & \longrightarrow & (\text{gr}_U^{2j} E_{n-1}^q)'' \longrightarrow 0.
\end{array}$$

The map R' is \mathcal{O}_Y -linear, annihilates the basis elements with $s = n - v - 1$, and leaves the remaining basis elements unchanged, and the map F' is equal to zero. It follows that $R' - F' = R'$ is surjective, and hence we have the following short-exact sequence of kernels of the vertical maps in the diagram above

$$0 \rightarrow (\text{gr}_U^{2j} M_n^q)' \rightarrow \text{gr}_U^{2j} M_n^q \rightarrow (\text{gr}_U^{2j} M_n^q)'' \rightarrow 0.$$

Moreover, as n varies, the left-hand term is zero as a sheaf of pro-abelian groups. Indeed, the structure maps are zero. Similarly, the map R'' above is the \mathcal{O}_Y -linear map that annihilates the basis elements with $s = n - v - 1$ and leaves the remaining basis elements unchanged. The map F'' is the φ -linear map that annihilates the basis elements with $s = 1$ and that is given on the remaining basis elements by

$$\begin{aligned}
& F(dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}})) \\
& = \bar{x}_1^{k_1} \dots \bar{x}_r^{k_r} dV^{s-1}([x_1]^{i'_1} \dots [x_r]^{i'_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}})
\end{aligned}$$

where $i_m = k_m p^{s-1} + i'_m$ with $0 \leq i'_1, \dots, i'_r < p^{s-1}$. It follows that a local section

$$\omega = \sum_{s,m,i} a_{m,i}^{(s)} dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}})$$

of $\text{gr}_U^{2j} E_n^q$ lies in $\text{gr}_U^{2j} M_n^q$ if and only if the local sections $a_{m,i}^{(s)}$ of \mathcal{O}_Y satisfy the following system of equations

$$a_{m,i}^{(s-1)} = \sum_{0 \leq k_1, \dots, k_r < p} (a_{m,kp^{s-1}+i}^{(s)})^p \bar{x}_1^{k_1} \dots \bar{x}_r^{k_r}.$$

Here $1 < s < n - v$ and the multi-indices m and i vary as in the statement of Thm. 1.3.5 (ii). We note that a solution to this system of equations determines and is determined by the local sections defined by the formula

$$a_m = \sum_i (a_{m,i}^{(s)})^{p^s} \bar{x}_1^{i_1} \dots \bar{x}_r^{i_r}.$$

In this sum, the multi-index i ranges as in the statement of Thm. 1.3.5 (ii) depending on the multi-index m , which is fixed, and the index $1 \leq s < n - v$, which is arbitrary but fixed. It follows that the restriction map

$$R'': (\text{gr}_U^{2j} M_{n+1}^q)'' \rightarrow (\text{gr}_U^{2j} M_n^q)''$$

is an isomorphism, if $n > v + 1$, and that $(\text{gr}_U^{2j} M_n^q)''$ is zero, if $n \leq v + 1$. Hence, the statement (ii) is equivalent to the statement that, for $n > v + 1$, the maps

$$\bar{\rho}_{2j}: \Omega_Y^{q-1}/B\Omega_Y^{q-1} \rightarrow (\text{gr}_U^{2j} M_n^q)'' \quad (\text{resp. } \bar{\rho}_{2j}: \Omega_Y^{q-1}/Z\Omega_Y^{q-1} \rightarrow (\text{gr}_U^{2j} M_n^q)'')$$

induced by ρ_{2j} are isomorphisms of sheaves of abelian groups. To prove this, we note that, for every positive integer s , $\Omega_Y^{q-1}/B\Omega_Y^{q-1}$ (resp. $\Omega_Y^{q-1}/Z\Omega_Y^{q-1}$) has a

canonical structure of a locally free $\mathcal{O}_Y^{p^s}$ -module. If x_1, \dots, x_r are the local coordinates of a neighborhood of X that we considered above, then, in the corresponding neighborhood of Y , an $\mathcal{O}_Y^{p^s}$ -basis is given by the local sections

$$\bar{x}_1^{i_1} \dots \bar{x}_r^{i_r} d \log \bar{x}_{m_1} \dots d \log \bar{x}_{m_{q-1}}$$

where $0 \leq i_1, \dots, i_r < p^s$ (resp. $0 \leq i_1, \dots, i_r < p^s$, not all divisible by p), and where $1 \leq m_1 < \dots < m_{q-1} \leq r$ are such that, if m is largest with i_m prime to p , then $m_i \neq m$, for all $1 \leq i \leq q-1$. We note that, for $1 \leq s < n-v$ fixed, the multi-indices i and m vary in the same way as in the statement of Thm. 1.3.5 (ii). Let ω be a local section of the sheaf $\Omega_Y^{q-1}/B\Omega_Y^{q-1}$ (resp. $\Omega_Y^{q-1}/Z\Omega_Y^{q-1}$). Then, for every positive integer s , we can write ω as a linear combination

$$\omega = \sum_{m,i} (a_{m,i}^{(s)})^{p^s} \bar{x}_1^{i_1} \dots \bar{x}_r^{i_r} d \log \bar{x}_{m_1} \dots d \log \bar{x}_{m_{q-1}}$$

with respect to this basis. Then the coefficients $a_{m,i}^{(s)}$ are local sections of \mathcal{O}_Y and, as the index $1 \leq s < n-v$ varies, constitute a solution to the system of equations that define the subsheaf $\text{gr}_U^{2j} M_n''{}^q \subset \text{gr}_U^{2j} E_n^q$. Moreover, Lemma 1.2.3 shows that

$$\bar{\rho}_{2j}(\omega) = \sum_{s,m,i} a_{m,i}^{(s)} dV^s([x_1]^{i_1} \dots [x_r]^{i_r} [\pi]^j d \log x_{m_1} \dots d \log x_{m_{q-1}})$$

and hence $\bar{\rho}_{2j}$ is an isomorphism as stated. The proof of the statement (iii) is completely analogous, and statement (iv) follows from Thm. 1.3.5 (iv). \square

ADDENDUM 2.1.3. *The canonical projection*

$$i^*(\bar{W}.\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q)_{F=1} \rightarrow (\bar{W}.\Omega_{(Y,M_Y)}^q)_{F=1}$$

is an isomorphism of pre-sheaves of pro-abelian groups on the small étale site of Y . Moreover, the associated sheaf for the étale topology is zero.

PROOF. We recall from Lemma 2.1.1 that the map

$$\text{Fil}_U^2 i^* \bar{W}.\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q \xrightarrow{1-F} \text{Fil}_U^2 i^* \bar{W}.\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q$$

is surjective. The isomorphism of the statement now follows from Lemma 1.2.1. Finally, by the proof of Addendum 1.3.6, there is split-exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \bar{W}.\Omega_Y^q \rightarrow \bar{W}.\Omega_{(Y,M_Y)}^q \rightarrow \bar{W}.\Omega_Y^{q-1} \rightarrow 0,$$

and we have from [13, Prop. I.3.26] that, for the étale topology, the map $1-F$ induces surjections of the left and right-hand terms. \square

THEOREM 2.1.4. *There is a natural exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow i^* R^q j_* \mu_p^{\otimes q} \rightarrow i^* \bar{W}.\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q \xrightarrow{1-F} i^* \bar{W}.\Omega_{(X,M_X)}^q \rightarrow 0$$

of sheaves of pro-abelian groups on the small étale site of Y in the étale topology.

PROOF. We follow Bloch and Kato [3] and construct the left-hand map of the statement by means of the symbol maps

$$i^* R^q j_* \mu_p^{\otimes q} \leftarrow i^* (M_X^{\text{gp}})^{\otimes q} \rightarrow i^* (\bar{W}.\Omega_{(X,M)}^q)^{F=1}$$

The right-hand map takes a local section $a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_q$ to $d \log a_1 \dots d \log a_q$ and the left-hand map takes the same local section to the symbol $\{a_1, \dots, a_q\}$. We recall the definition of the latter. By Hilbert's Theorem 90, the Kummer sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mu_p \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_U^* \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{O}_U^* \rightarrow 0$$

gives rise to an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow i^* j_* \mu_p \rightarrow i^* j_* \mathcal{O}_U^* \xrightarrow{p} i^* j_* \mathcal{O}_U^* \xrightarrow{\partial} i^* R^1 j_* \mu_p \rightarrow 0$$

of sheaves of abelian groups on the small étale site of Y in the étale topology. The symbol $\{a\}$ is defined as the image of the local section a by the composite

$$i^* M_X^{\text{gp}} \xrightarrow{\sim} i^* j_* \mathcal{O}_U^* \xrightarrow{\partial} i^* R^1 j_* \mu_p$$

and $\{a_1, \dots, a_q\}$ as the product of $\{a_1\}, \dots, \{a_q\}$.

We may assume that the scheme X is connected. Let \mathcal{V}' be the strictly henselian local ring of X at the generic point of Y , and let \mathcal{K}' be the quotient field of \mathcal{V}' . We let $\tau: \text{Spec } \kappa \rightarrow Y$ be the inclusion of the generic point and consider the maps induced by the symbol maps

$$\tau^* i^* R^q j_* \mu_p^{\otimes q} \leftarrow \tau^* i^* (M_X^{\text{gp}})^{\otimes q} / p \rightarrow \tau^* (i^* \bar{W} \cdot \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q)^{F=1}.$$

The left and right-hand terms are canonically isomorphic to the skyscraper sheaves associated with the pro-abelian groups $\bar{K}_q^M(\mathcal{K}')$ and $(\bar{W} \cdot \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}', M_{\mathcal{V}'})}^q)^{F=1}$, respectively. It follows that the left-hand map is a surjection whose kernel is equal to the subsheaf generated by the sections $a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_q$ with some $a_i + a_j = 1$. By Prop. B.1.1, these sections are annihilated by the right-hand symbol map, so we have an induced map

$$(2.1.5) \quad \tau^* i^* R^q j_* \mu_p^{\otimes q} \rightarrow \tau^* (i^* \bar{W} \cdot \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q)^{F=1}.$$

This map preserves U -filtrations and [3, Cor. 1.4.1] and Thm. 2.1.2 show that the induced map of filtration quotients is an isomorphism. It follows that the map is an isomorphism.

We consider the following commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} i^* R^q j_* \mu_p^{\otimes q} & \xleftarrow{\quad} & i^* (M_X^{\text{gp}})^{\otimes q} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & (i^* \bar{W} \cdot \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q)^{F=1} \\ \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\ \tau_* \tau^* i^* R^q j_* \mu_p^{\otimes q} & \xrightarrow[\sim]{(2.1.5)} & & & \tau_* \tau^* (i^* \bar{W} \cdot \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q)^{F=1}. \end{array}$$

It is proved in [3, Prop. 6.1(i)] that the left-hand vertical map is injective and in *op. cit.*, Cor. 6.1.1, that the upper left-hand horizontal map is surjective. Moreover, the right-hand vertical map is injective, since, Zariski locally on Y , the sheaf $i^* \bar{W} \cdot \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q$ is a quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_Y -module. It follows that the upper horizontal maps have the same kernel, and hence the symbol maps give rise to a map

$$i^* R^q j_* \mu_p^{\otimes q} \rightarrow (i^* \bar{W} \cdot \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q)^{F=1}.$$

Again this map preserves U -filtration, and [3, Cor. 1.4.1] (see also [24, Prop. 2.4.1]) and Thm. 2.1.2 show that the induced map of the associated graded sheaves is an isomorphism. It follows that the map is an isomorphism as stated. \square

REMARK 2.1.6. It is possible from the proof of Thm. 2.1.2 to derive the following more precise statement about the injectivity of the map

$$i^*R^q j_* \mu_p^{\otimes q} \rightarrow i^* \bar{W}_n \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q.$$

As in the statement of Thm. 1.3.5, let $v = v(j)$ be the unique integer such that

$$e\left(\frac{p^{-v} - 1}{p^{-1} - 1}\right) \leq j < e\left(\frac{p^{-(v+1)} - 1}{p^{-1} - 1}\right).$$

Then the map is injective, if $n - 1 > v$ for all $0 \leq j < e'$. This, in turn, holds if and only if $p^{n-1} > e'$.

PROOF OF THM. A. The surjectivity of $1 - F$ is an immediate consequence of Addendum 2.1.3. We show by induction on $v \geq 1$ that the symbol maps

$$i^*R^q j_* \mu_{p^v}^{\otimes q} \leftarrow i^*(M_X^{\text{gp}})^{\otimes q}/p^v \rightarrow (i^*W.\Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q/p^v)^{F=1}$$

are surjective and have the same kernel. The case $v = 1$ is Thm. 2.1.4. In the induction step we consider the following diagram with exact rows, where we have abbreviated $E_*^q = i^*W.\Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} i^*R^q j_* \mu_p^{\otimes q} & \longrightarrow & i^*R^q j_* \mu_{p^v}^{\otimes q} & \longrightarrow & i^*R^q j_* \mu_{p^{v-1}}^{\otimes q} & & \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\ i^*(M_X^{\text{gp}})^{\otimes q}/p & \longrightarrow & i^*(M_X^{\text{gp}})^{\otimes q}/p^v & \longrightarrow & i^*(M_X^{\text{gp}})^{\otimes q}/p^{v-1} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & (E_*^q/p)^{F=1} & \longrightarrow & (E_*^q/p^v)^{F=1} & \longrightarrow & (E_*^q/p^{v-1})^{F=1} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

The exactness of the lower row follows from Prop. 1.4.1 and Addendum 2.1.3. By induction the right-hand vertical maps are surjective and have the same kernel. The same is true for the left-hand vertical maps. It follows that the middle vertical maps and the upper right-hand horizontal map are surjective. We claim that the upper left-hand horizontal map is injective. Indeed, this is equivalent, by the long-exact cohomology sequence, to the statement that in the sequence

$$i^*R^{q-1} j_* \mu_p^{\otimes q} \rightarrow i^*R^{q-1} j_* \mu_{p^v}^{\otimes q} \rightarrow i^*R^{q-1} j_* \mu_{p^{v-1}}^{\otimes q}$$

the right-hand map is surjective. But the cup product by a primitive p^v th root of unity defines an isomorphism of the sheaves $\mu_{p^v}^{\otimes(q-1)}$ and $\mu_{p^v}^{\otimes q}$ and we have already proved that the following sequence is exact

$$i^*R^{q-1} j_* \mu_p^{\otimes(q-1)} \rightarrow i^*R^{q-1} j_* \mu_{p^v}^{\otimes(q-1)} \rightarrow i^*R^{q-1} j_* \mu_{p^{v-1}}^{\otimes(q-1)} \rightarrow 0.$$

It remains to show that the middle vertical maps in the diagram above have the same kernel. To this end, we assume, as in the proof of Thm. 2.1.4, that X is connected and let $\tau: \text{Spec } k \rightarrow Y$ be the inclusion of the generic point. We consider the symbol maps

$$\tau^* i^* R^q j_* \mu_{p^v}^{\otimes q} \leftarrow \tau^* i^*(M_X^{\text{gp}})^{\otimes q}/p^v \rightarrow \tau^*(i^*W.\Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q/p^v)^{F=1}.$$

The kernel of the left-hand map is generated by the symbols $\{a_1, \dots, a_q\}$ with some $a_i + a_j = 1$, and Prop. B.1.1 shows that these sections are contained in the kernel

of the right-hand map. Hence, we have an induced map

$$\tau^* i^* R^q j_* \mu_{p^v}^{\otimes q} \rightarrow \tau^* (i^* W. \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q / p^v)^{F=1}.$$

It is an isomorphism by induction and by the fact that the upper and lower horizontal rows in the diagram above are short-exact. We consider the following diagram with exact rows.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & i^* R^q j_* \mu_p^{\otimes q} & \longrightarrow & i^* R^q j_* \mu_{p^v}^{\otimes q} & \longrightarrow & i^* R^q j_* \mu_{p^{v-1}}^{\otimes q} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \tau_* \tau^* i^* R^q j_* \mu_p^{\otimes q} & \longrightarrow & \tau_* \tau^* i^* R^q j_* \mu_{p^v}^{\otimes q} & \longrightarrow & \tau_* \tau^* i^* R^q j_* \mu_{p^{v-1}}^{\otimes q}. \end{array}$$

By induction and by [3, Prop. 6.1(i)], the right and left-hand vertical maps are injective. Hence, also the middle vertical map is injective. A similar argument shows that also the right-hand vertical map in the following diagram is injective.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} i^* R^q j_* \mu_{p^v}^{\otimes q} & \longleftarrow & i^* (M_X^{\text{gp}})^{\otimes q} / p^v & \longrightarrow & (i^* W. \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q / p^v)^{F=1} \\ \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\ \tau_* \tau^* i^* R^q j_* \mu_{p^v}^{\otimes q} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & & & \tau_* \tau^* (i^* W. \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q / p^v)^{F=1}. \end{array}$$

It follows that the upper horizontal maps have the same kernel as desired. This way we obtain the left-hand map of the statement of Thm. A

$$i^* R^q j_* \mu_{p^v}^{\otimes q} \rightarrow (i^* W. \Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q / p^v)^{F=1}.$$

Finally, an induction argument based on the short-exactness of the upper and lower horizontal sequence in the diagram at the beginning of the proof shows that this map is an isomorphism. \square

3. Henselian discrete valuation rings

3.1. In this section we prove Thm. B of the introduction. The proof uses the following commutative diagram of pro-abelian groups in which the right-hand vertical map is the cyclotomic trace of [4]. We refer the reader to [9] for an introduction and a comprehensive list of references to this construction.

$$(3.1.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} K_*^M(\mathcal{K}) \otimes S_{\mathbb{Z}/p^v}(\mu_{p^v}) & \longrightarrow & K_*(\mathcal{K}, \mathbb{Z}/p^v) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ W. \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^* \otimes S_{\mathbb{Z}/p^v}(\mu_{p^v}) & \longrightarrow & \text{TR}_*(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p^v). \end{array}$$

We recall from [10, Thm. C] and [11, Thm. E] that in this diagram the lower horizontal map is an isomorphism of pro-abelian groups.

Suppose first that the residue field κ is separably closed. Then Thm. A shows that the left-hand vertical map is injective and an isomorphism onto the Frobenius fixed set of the target. Similarly, we show in Prop. 3.2.3 below that the right-hand vertical map is injective and an isomorphism onto the Frobenius fixed set of the target. This proves Thm. B in this case.

In the general case the vertical maps in (3.1.1) are not injective, but they still induce surjections onto the Frobenius fixed sets of the respective targets. Hence, to

prove Thm. B, we must show that the upper horizontal map induces an isomorphism of the kernel of the left-hand vertical map onto the kernel of the right-hand vertical map. We first express the two kernels in terms of de Rham-Witt groups and then show that the map in question is an isomorphism. The proof of the latter occupies most of the section.

3.2. Let the field \mathcal{K} be as in the statement of Thm. B. We first consider the left-hand vertical map in (3.1.1).

PROPOSITION 3.2.1. *Suppose that $\mu_p \subset K$. Then there is a natural exact sequence of pro-abelian groups*

$$0 \rightarrow (\bar{W}.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^{q-1} \otimes \mu_p)_{F=1} \rightarrow \bar{K}_q^M(\mathcal{K}) \rightarrow (\bar{W}.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^q)^{F=1} \rightarrow 0,$$

where the left-hand map takes the class of $[a]d\log x_1 \dots d\log x_{q-1} \otimes \zeta$ to the class of the symbol $\{1 + a(1 - \zeta)^p, x_1, \dots, x_{q-1}\}$.

PROOF. It follows from [15, Thm. 2(1)] and from Thm. 2.1.2 above that the map that to $\{a_1, \dots, a_q\}$ associates $d\log a_1 \dots d\log a_q$ induces an isomorphism of pro-abelian groups

$$\bar{K}_q^M(\mathcal{K}) / \text{Fil}_U^{2e'} \bar{K}_q(\mathcal{K}) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\bar{W}.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^q)^{F=1}.$$

Indeed, the right-hand side is the stalk at the generic point of Y of the sheaf of pro-abelian groups $(i^* \bar{W}.\Omega_{(X, M_X)}^q)^{F=1}$ on the small étale site of Y in the Nisnevich topology. Similarly, [15, Thm. 2(1)] and Addendum 2.1.3 shows that the left-hand map of the statement induces an isomorphism of pro-abelian groups

$$(\bar{W}.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^{q-1} \otimes \mu_p)_{F=1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Fil}_U^{2e'} \bar{K}_q^M(\mathcal{K}).$$

This completes the proof. \square

REMARK 3.2.2. Suppose that $\mu_{p^v} \subset K$. One can deduce from Prop. 3.2.1 that there exists a natural exact sequence of pro-abelian groups

$$0 \rightarrow (W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^{q-1} \otimes \mu_{p^v})_{F=1} \rightarrow K_q^M(\mathcal{K})/p^v \rightarrow (W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^q/p^v)^{F=1} \rightarrow 0.$$

However, we do not have a purely algebraic proof of this deduction. We also do not have an explicit description of the left-hand map for $v > 1$.

We now turn our attention to the right-hand vertical map in (3.1.1). To this end, we consider the cyclotomic trace map

$$\text{tr}: K_q(\mathcal{K}, \mathbb{Z}/p) \rightarrow \text{TC}_q(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p)$$

from K -theory to topological cyclic homology; see [10, Sect. 1]. The right-hand side is related to $\text{TR}_*(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p)$ by a natural exact sequence of pro-abelian groups

$$0 \rightarrow \text{TR}_{q+1}^*(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p)_{F=1} \xrightarrow{\delta} \text{TC}_q(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p) \rightarrow \text{TR}_q^*(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p)^{F=1} \rightarrow 0.$$

We consider the composition of the left-hand map and the canonical map

$$(\bar{W}.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^{q+1})_{F=1} \rightarrow \text{TR}_{q+1}^*(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p)_{F=1}.$$

PROPOSITION 3.2.3. *For all integers q , the cyclotomic trace and the map δ give rise to a natural isomorphism of pro-abelian groups*

$$K_q(\mathcal{K}, \mathbb{Z}/p) \oplus (\bar{W}.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^{q+1})_{F=1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{TC}_q(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p).$$

PROOF. We consider the following diagram of pro-abelian groups, where the horizontal maps are given by the cyclotomic trace on the first summand and the boundary map on the second summand, and where the vertical maps are induced by the canonical projection.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_q(\mathcal{V}, \mathbb{Z}/p) \oplus (\bar{W}.\Omega_{\mathcal{V}}^{q+1})_{F=1} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{TC}_q^*(\mathcal{V}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K_q(\kappa, \mathbb{Z}/p) \oplus (\bar{W}.\Omega_{\kappa}^{q+1})_{F=1} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{TC}_q^*(\kappa; p, \mathbb{Z}/p). \end{array}$$

The lower horizontal map is an isomorphism by [7, Thm. 4.2.2], and we claim that also the top horizontal map is an isomorphism. Indeed, by Addendum 2.1.3, the left-hand vertical map induces an isomorphism of the second summand of the domain onto the second summand of the target, so the claim follows from the fact that the map of relative groups induced by the cyclotomic trace

$$K_q(\mathcal{V}, \mathfrak{m}\mathcal{V}, \mathbb{Z}/p) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{TC}_q^*(\mathcal{V}, \mathfrak{m}\mathcal{V}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p)$$

is an isomorphism of pro-abelian groups. The latter statement, in turn, is proved in [20], [23, 22], and [5, Thm. 2.1.1].

We recall that [10, Addendum 1.5.7] gives a map of localization sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & K_q(\mathcal{V}, \mathbb{Z}/p) & \xrightarrow{j^*} & K_q(\mathcal{K}, \mathbb{Z}/p) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & K_{q-1}(\kappa, \mathbb{Z}/p) \longrightarrow \cdots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{TC}_q^*(\mathcal{V}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p) & \xrightarrow{j^*} & \mathrm{TC}_q^*(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \mathrm{TC}_{q-1}^*(\kappa; p, \mathbb{Z}/p) \longrightarrow \cdots. \end{array}$$

Moreover, it follows from Addendum 1.3.6 and Thm. 2.1.2(i) that the upper row in the following diagram is exact.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & (\bar{W}.\Omega_{\mathcal{V}}^{q+1})_{F=1} & \xrightarrow{j^*} & (\bar{W}.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^{q+1})_{F=1} & \xrightarrow{\partial} & (\bar{W}.\Omega_{\kappa}^q)_{F=1} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \delta & & \downarrow \delta & & \downarrow \delta \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{TC}_q^*(\mathcal{V}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p) & \xrightarrow{j^*} & \mathrm{TC}_q^*(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \mathrm{TC}_{q-1}^*(\kappa; p, \mathbb{Z}/p) \longrightarrow \cdots \end{array}$$

We claim that the diagram commutes. Indeed, the left-hand square commutes by the universal property of the de Rham-Witt complex, and the description of the upper horizontal map ∂ in terms of local coordinates shows that, in order to show that the right-hand square commutes, it suffices to show that the lower horizontal map ∂ takes $d \log \pi$ to 1. But this follows from the definition of $d \log \pi$ and from the commutativity of the right-hand square in the previous diagram.

Finally, we combine the two diagrams above as follows. The two diagrams give rise to a map of long-exact sequences from the sum of the upper rows in the two diagrams to the common lower row in the two diagrams. We showed in the beginning of the proof that, in this map of long-exact sequence, two out of three maps are isomorphisms of pro-abelian groups. The third map is the map of the statement. This completes the proof. \square

PROOF OF THM. B. We first note that if the statement is proved in the basic case $v = 1$, then the general case $v \geq 1$ follows inductively by using that the

coefficient sequence breaks up into short-exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow K_q(\mathcal{K}, \mathbb{Z}/p) \rightarrow K_q(\mathcal{K}, \mathbb{Z}/p^v) \rightarrow K_q(\mathcal{K}, \mathbb{Z}/p^{v-1}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence, it suffices to consider the case $v = 1$. It follows from propositions 3.2.1 and 3.2.3 that the left and right-hand vertical maps in (3.1.1) are surjections onto the domain and target, respectively, of the canonical map

$$(\bar{W} \cdot \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^* \otimes S_{\mathbb{Z}/p}(\mu_p))^{F=1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{TR}_*^{\cdot}(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p)^{F=1}.$$

The two propositions further identify the kernel of both of the vertical maps in (3.1.1) with the direct sum

$$\bigoplus_{s \geq 1} (\bar{W} \cdot \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^{q+1-2s} \otimes \mu_p^{\otimes s})_{F=1}.$$

It remains to show that the map between the two kernels induced by the upper horizontal map in (3.1.1) is an isomorphism. This, in turn, is equivalent to showing that the following diagram (3.2.4) of pro-abelian groups commutes. The three unmarked maps are as follows: The upper horizontal map is induced by the lower horizontal map in (3.1.1); the lower horizontal map is the composition of the canonical map from Milnor K -theory to algebraic K -theory followed by the cyclotomic trace; and the left-hand vertical map is the left-hand map in Prop. 3.2.1.

$$(3.2.4) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} (\bar{W} \cdot \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^{q-1} \otimes \mu_p)_{F=1} & \longrightarrow & \text{TR}_{q+1}^{\cdot}(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p)_{F=1} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \delta \\ \bar{K}_q^M(\mathcal{K}) & \longrightarrow & \text{TC}_q^{\cdot}(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p) / \delta(\bar{W} \cdot \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^{q+1})_{F=1} \end{array}$$

It follows from Addendum 2.1.3 that every element of the upper left-hand term can be written in the form $[a]d \log x_1 \dots d \log x_{q-1} \otimes \zeta$. And since all maps in (3.2.4) are $\bar{K}_*^M(\mathcal{K})$ -linear, we can further assume that $q = 1$. Hence, it suffices to prove the following Prop. 3.2.5. \square

PROPOSITION 3.2.5. *The image of $[a] \otimes \zeta$ by the composite map*

$$W(\mathcal{V}) \otimes \mu_p \rightarrow \text{TR}_2^{\cdot}(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p) \xrightarrow{\delta} \text{TC}_1^{\cdot}(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p, \mathbb{Z}/p)$$

is congruent, modulo $\delta(\bar{W} \cdot \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^2)_{F=1}$, to $d \log(1 + a(1 - \zeta)^p)$.

PROOF. We may assume that the discrete valuation ring \mathcal{V} is complete. Indeed, the canonical map for \mathcal{V} to the completion of \mathcal{V} induces an isomorphism of all three terms in the statement. The line of proof is similar to that of [10, Addendum 3.3.9].

We apply *op. cit.*, Lemma 3.3.10, to the 3×3 -diagram of cofibration sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
E_{11} & \xrightarrow{f_{11}} & E_{12} & \xrightarrow{f_{12}} & E_{13} & \xrightarrow{f_{13}} & \Sigma E_{11} \\
\downarrow g_{11} & & \downarrow g_{12} & & \downarrow g_{13} & & \downarrow \Sigma g_{11} \\
E_{21} & \xrightarrow{f_{21}} & E_{22} & \xrightarrow{f_{22}} & E_{23} & \xrightarrow{f_{23}} & \Sigma E_{21} \\
\downarrow g_{21} & & \downarrow g_{22} & & \downarrow g_{23} & & \downarrow \Sigma g_{21} \\
E_{31} & \xrightarrow{f_{31}} & E_{32} & \xrightarrow{f_{32}} & E_{33} & \xrightarrow{f_{33}} & \Sigma E_{31} \\
\downarrow g_{31} & & \downarrow g_{32} & & \downarrow g_{33} & \xrightarrow{(-1)} & \downarrow -\Sigma g_{11} \\
\Sigma E_{11} & \xrightarrow{\Sigma f_{11}} & \Sigma E_{12} & \xrightarrow{\Sigma f_{12}} & \Sigma E_{13} & \xrightarrow{-\Sigma f_{13}} & \Sigma^2 E_{11}
\end{array}$$

obtained as the smash product of the coefficient sequence

$$S^0 \xrightarrow{p} S^0 \rightarrow M_p \xrightarrow{\beta} S^1$$

as the first smash factor and the fundamental cofibration sequence

$$\mathrm{TC}^n(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p) \rightarrow \mathrm{TR}^n(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p) \xrightarrow{R-F} \mathrm{TR}^{n-1}(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p) \xrightarrow{\delta} \Sigma \mathrm{TC}^n(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p)$$

as the second smash factor. We recall from *op. cit.*, Lemma 3.3.10, that if we are given classes $e_{ij} \in \pi_*(E_{ij})$ such that $g_{33}(e_{33}) = f_{12}(e_{12})$ and $f_{33}(e_{33}) = g_{21}(e_{21})$, then the sum $f_{21}(e_{21}) + g_{12}(e_{12})$ is in the image of $\pi_*(E_{11}) \rightarrow \pi_*(E_{22})$. In the case at hand, we consider the class

$$e_{33} = [a]_{n-1}^p \cdot b_\zeta \in \pi_2(E_{33}) = \pi_2(M_p \wedge \mathrm{TR}^{n-1}(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p)).$$

We wish to show that the image e_{31} of e_{33} by the map

$$f_{33*} = (\mathrm{id} \wedge \delta)_* : \pi_2(M_p \wedge \mathrm{TR}^{n-1}(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p)) \rightarrow \pi_1(M_p \wedge \mathrm{TC}^n(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p))$$

is congruent, modulo the image of $\pi_2(E_{23}) \rightarrow \pi_1(E_{31})$, to the class

$$e'_{31} = d \log_n(1 + a(1 - \zeta)^p).$$

We shall use repeatedly that the canonical map

$$W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^q \rightarrow \mathrm{TR}_q^n(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p) = \pi_q(S^0 \wedge \mathrm{TR}^n(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p))$$

is an isomorphism, if $q \leq 2$. This was proved in [10, Thm. 3.3.8] for $\mathcal{V} = V$. The general case follows from this by [11, Thms. B and C].

By the definition of the Bott element, the image of e_{33} by the map

$$g_{33*} = (\beta \wedge \mathrm{id})_* : \pi_2(M_p \wedge \mathrm{TR}^{n-1}(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p)) \rightarrow \pi_1(S^0 \wedge \mathrm{TR}^{n-1}(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{K}; p))$$

is equal to the class

$$e_{13} = [a]_{n-1}^p d \log_{n-1} \zeta.$$

Since we assume that \mathcal{V} is $\mathfrak{m}\mathcal{V}$ -adically complete, the proof of Lemma 2.1.1 shows that this class is in the image of

$$f_{12*} = R - F : W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1 \rightarrow W_{n-1} \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1.$$

Indeed, the class e_{13} is contained in $\mathrm{Fil}_U^{2e''} W_{n-1} \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1$ and $e'' \geq 1$. This also shows that the class e_{31} , which we wish to determine, is contained in the image of the map $g_{21*} : \pi_1(E_{21}) \rightarrow \pi_1(E_{31})$.

We write $\zeta = 1 + u\pi^{e''}$ with $u \in \mathcal{V}^*$ a unit and consider the class

$$e_{12} = - \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} \sum_{t=0}^s dV^s([a]_{n-s}^{p^t} [u]_{n-s} [\pi]_{n-s}^{e''}).$$

SUBLEMMA 3.2.6. $f_{12*}(e_{12}) \in e_{13} + \text{Fil}_U^{4e''} W_{n-1} \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1$.

PROOF. We assume that $u = 1$ (the general case is only notationally more complicated) and calculate

$$\begin{aligned} (R - F)e_{12} &= - \sum_{s=0}^{n-2} \sum_{t=0}^s dV^s([a]_{n-1-s}^{p^t} [\pi]_{n-1-s}^{e''}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{s=1}^{n-1} \sum_{t=0}^s dV^{s-1}([a]_{n-s}^{p^t} [\pi]_{n-s}^{e''}) + Fd([a]_n [\pi]_n^{e''}) \\ &= \sum_{s=0}^{n-2} dV^s([a]_{n-1-s}^{p^{s+1}} [\pi]_{n-1-s}^{e''}) + Fd([a]_n [\pi]_n^{e''}) \\ &= \sum_{s=0}^{n-2} d([a]_{n-1}^p V^s([\pi]_{n-1-s}^{e''})) + Fd([a]_n [\pi]_n^{e''}) \\ &= \sum_{s=0}^{n-2} [a]_{n-1}^p dV^s([\pi]_{n-1-s}^{e''}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{s=0}^{n-2} p[a]_{n-1}^{p-1} d[a]_{n-1} \cdot V^s([\pi]_{n-1-s}^{e''}) \\ &\quad + [a]_{n-1}^{p-1} [\pi]_{n-1}^e d([a]_{n-1} [\pi]_{n-1}^{e''}). \end{aligned}$$

The summands in the last two lines lie in $p \text{Fil}_U^{2e''} = \text{Fil}_U^{2(e'+e'')}$ and the sum in the third last line is congruent to $[a]_{n-1}^p d \log_{n-1}(1 + \pi^{e''})$ modulo $\text{Fil}_U^{4e''}$ by Lemma 1.2.3. This completes the proof. \square

It follows from Lemma 2.1.1 that for $m \geq 2$,

$$(3.2.7) \quad (R - F)^{-1}(\text{Fil}_U^m W_{n-1} \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^q) = \text{Fil}_U^m W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^q + \ker(R - F),$$

and hence, Sublemma 3.2.6 implies that

$$f_{12*}^{-1}(e_{13} + \text{Fil}_U^{4e''} W_{n-1} \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1) = e_{12} + \text{Fil}_U^{4e''} W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1 + \text{im}(f_{11*}).$$

We next consider the image of this subset by the map

$$g_{12*} = p: W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1 \rightarrow W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1,$$

SUBLEMMA 3.2.8. The subset $g_{12*}(f_{12*}^{-1}(e_{13} + \text{Fil}_U^{4e''} W_{n-1} \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1))$ is equal to the subset $d \log_n(1 + a(1 - \zeta)^p) + \text{Fil}_U^{2(e'+e'')} W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1 + \text{im}(g_{12*} f_{11*})$.

PROOF. We again assume $u = 1$ and recall from Lemma 1.2.2 that

$$p \text{Fil}_U^{4e''} W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1 = \text{Fil}_U^{2(e'+e'')} W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1.$$

Hence, in view of the equation (3.2.7), it will suffice to prove that

$$g_{12*}(e_{12}) \in d \log_n(1 + a(1 - \zeta)^p) + \text{Fil}_U^{2(e'+e'')} W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1.$$

To this end, we use that in $W_m(\mathcal{V})$,

$$[\pi]_m^{e'} \equiv p\left(-\sum_{v=0}^{m-1} V^v([\pi]_{m-v}^{e''})\right),$$

modulo $W_m(\mathfrak{m}^{2e'}\mathcal{V})$. If we rewrite

$$e_{12} = \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} dV^s([a]_{n-s}\left(-\sum_{v=0}^{n-s-1} V^v([\pi]_{n-s-v}^{e''})\right)),$$

this implies that $g_{12*}(e_{12})$ is congruent, modulo $\text{Fil}_U^{4e'} W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1$, to the sum

$$\sum_{s=0} dV^s([a]_{n-s}[\pi]_{n-s}^{e'}).$$

Finally, Lemma 1.2.3 shows that this sum is congruent, modulo $\text{Fil}_U^{4e'} W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1$ to the class $e_{22} = d \log_n(a(1 - \zeta)^p)$. \square

Recall that the map

$$\bar{f}_{21*} : \pi_1(E_{21}) / \text{im}(f_{23*}) \hookrightarrow \pi_1(E_{22})$$

induced by f_{21*} is identified with the canonical inclusion

$$(W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1)^{F=1} \hookrightarrow W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1.$$

We can now conclude that $\bar{f}_{21*}^{-1}(g_{12*}(f_{12*}^{-1}(e_{13})))$ is contained in

$$d \log_n(1 + a(1 - \zeta)^p) + \text{Fil}_U^{2(e'+e'')} (W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1)^{F=1} + \text{im}(\bar{g}_{11*}).$$

The image of this set by the map

$$\bar{g}_{21*} : \pi_1(E_{21}) / \text{im}(f_{23*}) \rightarrow \pi_1(E_{31}) / \text{im}(g_{21*} f_{23*})$$

is equal to the class of $d \log_n(1 + a(1 - \zeta)^p)$, provided that

$$\text{Fil}_U^{2(e'+e'')} (W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1)^{F=1} \subset p(W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1)^{F=1}.$$

We shall prove in Cor. 3.2.10 below that this is almost true. More precisely, we will show that given $n \geq 1$, there exists $m \geq n$ such that the left-hand side is contained in the image of the composite

$$p(W_m \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1)^{F=1} \hookrightarrow W_m \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1 \xrightarrow{R^{m-n}} W_n \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1.$$

The proof of this will occupy the rest of this section. We may then conclude that given $n \geq 1$, there exists $m \geq n$ such that the map of the statement takes $[a]_m \otimes \zeta$ to $d \log_n(1 + a(1 - \zeta)^p)$. The proposition follows. \square

LEMMA 3.2.9. *The map that to $x \otimes \zeta$ assigns $xd \log \zeta$ is an isomorphism of pro-abelian groups*

$$W.(\mathfrak{m}\mathcal{V}) \otimes \mu_p \xrightarrow{\sim} (\text{Fil}_U^{2(e''+1)} W. \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1)[p].$$

PROOF. It follows from [11, Thm. E] that the map

$$W.(\mathcal{V}) \otimes \mu_p \rightarrow W. \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1[p]$$

that to $x \otimes \zeta$ associates $xd \log \zeta$ is an isomorphism of pro-abelian groups. This map factors as the composite

$$W.(\mathcal{V}) \otimes \mu_p \rightarrow (\text{Fil}_U^{2e''} W. \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1)[p] \hookrightarrow W. \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1[p],$$

and since the right-hand map is injective, both maps are necessarily isomorphisms. We wish to conclude that the map of the statement is an isomorphism. To this end we consider the following diagram of pro-abelian group with exact columns.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
W.(\mathfrak{m}\mathcal{V}) \otimes \mu & \longrightarrow & (\text{Fil}_U^{2(e''+1)} W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1)[p] \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
W.(\mathcal{V}) \otimes \mu & \xrightarrow{\sim} & (\text{Fil}_U^{2e''} W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1)[p] \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
W.(\kappa) \otimes \mu & \longrightarrow & (\text{Fil}_U^{2e''} W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1 / \text{Fil}_U^{2(e''+1)} W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1)[p] \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & & 0
\end{array}$$

It suffices to show that the lower horizontal map is injective. To prove this, we compose with the canonical inclusion

$$(\text{Fil}_U^{2e''} W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1 / \text{Fil}_U^{2(e''+1)} W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1)[p] \hookrightarrow W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1 / \text{Fil}_U^{2(e''+1)} W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1$$

and use the isomorphism of Lemma 1.2.1

$$W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1 / \text{Fil}_U^{2(e''+1)} W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_{\mathcal{V}})}^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}_{e''+1}, M_{e''+1})}^1.$$

The resulting map

$$W_n(\kappa) \otimes \mu_p \rightarrow W.\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}_{e''+1}, M_{e''+1})}^1$$

takes $a \otimes \zeta$ to $\tilde{a}d\log_n \bar{\zeta}$, where $\tilde{a} \in W_n(\mathcal{V}_{e''+1})$ is any lifting of $a \in W_n(\kappa)$. The ring $\mathcal{V}_{e''+1}$ is isomorphic to the truncated polynomial ring $\kappa[t]/(t^{e''+1})$, and we can choose the isomorphism such that the induced map of residue fields is the identity map. The image of $\bar{\zeta}$ by this isomorphism has the form $1 + ut^{e''}$, where $u \in \kappa^*$ is a unit. (Since $\zeta \in V$, we can even assume that $u \in k^*$.) Hence, it follows from Lemma 1.2.3 that the composition

$$W_n(\kappa) \otimes \mu_p \rightarrow W_n\Omega_{(\mathcal{V}_{e''+1}, M_{e''+1})}^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} W_n\Omega_{(\kappa[t]/(t^{e''+1}), \mathbb{N}_0)}^1$$

is equal to the $W_n(\kappa)$ -linear map that takes $1 \otimes \zeta$ to the sum

$$d\log_n \bar{\zeta} = \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} dV^s([u]_{n-s}[t]_{n-s}^{e''}).$$

The domain of this map is given by

$$W_n(\kappa)/pW_n(\kappa) \otimes \mu_p = W_n(\kappa)/VFW_n(\kappa) \otimes \mu_p = W_n(\kappa)/VW_n(\kappa^p) \otimes \mu_p,$$

and the target is given by Prop. A.1.1 below. We must show that if n is sufficiently large, then for all $a \in W_n(\kappa)$, the product

$$\Theta = ad\log_n \bar{\zeta} = \left(\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} V^r([a_r]_{n-r}) \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{s=0}^{n-1} dV^s([u]_{n-s}[t]_{n-s}^{e''}) \right)$$

is equal to zero if and only if $a_0 = 0$ and $a_r \in \kappa^p$, for all $1 \leq r < n$. We write $e'' = p^v i$ with i prime to p and proceed to rewrite the summands of $\Theta = \sum \Theta_{r,s}$ in the form of Prop. A.1.1. We first note that since d is a derivation

$$\Theta_{r,s} = d(V^r([a_r]_{n-r}) \cdot V^s([u]_{n-s}[t]_{n-s}^{p^v i})) - dV^r([a_r]_{n-r}) \cdot V^s([u]_{n-s}[t]_{n-s}^{p^v i}),$$

for all $0 \leq r, s < n$.

Suppose first that $r > 0$. If $0 \leq s \leq v$ and $s \geq r$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{r,s} &= p^r dV^s([a_r]_{n-s}^{p^{s-r}} [u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_n^{p^{v-s} i} \\ &\quad + p^{r+v-s} i V^s([a_r]_{n-s}^{p^{s-r}} [u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_n^{p^{v-s} i} d \log_n t \\ &\quad - V^s([a_r]_{n-s}^{p^{s-r}} d \log_{n-s} a_r \cdot [u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_n^{p^{v-s} i}. \end{aligned}$$

The first summand on the right-hand side is zero, since

$$p^r dV^s([a_r]_{n-s}^{p^{s-r}} [u]_{n-s}) \in \text{Fil}^{s+r} W_n \Omega_\kappa^1$$

and $p^{r+s} \cdot p^{s-v} i \geq e'' + 1$, and the second term is zero for similar reasons. The third term is zero if and only if

$$V^s([a_r]_{n-s}^{p^{s-r}} d \log_{n-s} a_r \cdot [u]_{n-s}) \in \text{Fil}^{s+1} W_n \Omega_\kappa^1,$$

and this happens if and only if $a_r \in \kappa^p$. Indeed, the filtration of the groups $W_n \Omega_\kappa^q$ is known completely by [13, Prop. I.2.12]. If $0 \leq s \leq v$ and $s < r$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{r,s} &= p^s dV^s(V^{r-s}([a_r]_{n-r})[u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_n^{p^{v-s} i} \\ &= p^v i V^s(V^{r-s}([a_r]_{n-r})[u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_n^{p^{v-s} i} d \log_n t \\ &\quad - V^s(dV^{r-s}([a_r]_{n-r})[u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_n^{p^{v-s} i}, \end{aligned}$$

and all three terms are zero, since $p^r \cdot p^{v-s} i \geq e'' + 1$. If $0 \leq v < s$ and $s \geq r$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{r,s} &= p^r dV^{s-v}(V^v([a_r]_{n-s}^{p^{s-r}} [u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_{n-s+v}^i) \\ &\quad - V^{s-v}(V^v([a_r]_{n-s}^{p^{s-r}} d \log_{n-s} a_r \cdot [u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_{n-s+v}^i). \end{aligned}$$

The first term is zero, since $p^{v+r} i \geq e'' + 1$, and the second term is equal to zero, if and only if $a_r \in \kappa^p$. Finally, if $0 \leq v < s$ and $s < r$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{r,s} &= p^s dV^{s-v}(V^v(V^{r-s}([a_r]_{n-r})[u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_{n-s+v}^i) \\ &\quad - V^{s-v}(V^v(dV^{r-s}([a_r]_{n-r})[u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_{n-s+v}^i), \end{aligned}$$

and both terms are zero, since $p^{r-s+v} i \geq e'' + 1$.

We next evaluate the remaining summands $\Theta_{0,s}$. If $0 \leq s \leq v$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{0,s} &= dV^s([a_0]_{n-s}^{p^s} [u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_n^{p^{v-s} i} \\ &\quad + p^{v-s} i V^s([a_0]_{n-s}^{p^s} [u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_n^{p^{v-s} i} d \log_n t \\ &\quad - V^s([a_0]_{n-s}^{p^s} d \log_{n-s} a_0 \cdot [u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_n^{p^{v-s} i}. \end{aligned}$$

The first term is zero if and only if $s = 0$ and $a_0 \in \kappa^p$, the second term is zero if and only if $s < v$, and the last term is zero if and only if $a_0 \in \kappa^p$. Finally, if $s > v$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{0,s} &= dV^{s-v}(V^v([a_0]_{n-s}^{p^s} [u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_{n-s+v}^i) \\ &\quad - V^{s-v}(V^v([a_0]_{n-s}^{p^s} d \log_{n-s} [u]_{n-s}) \cdot [t]_{n-s+v}^i). \end{aligned}$$

The first term is zero if and only if a_0 is zero, and the second term is zero if and only if $a_0 \in \kappa^p$.

We can now show that for $n > v$, the product

$$\Theta = ad \log_n \bar{\zeta} \in W_n \Omega_{(\kappa[t]/(te''+1), \mathbb{N}_0)}^1$$

is equal to zero if and only if $a_0 = 0$ and $a_r \in \kappa^p$, for all $1 \leq r < n$, as desired. To this end we use the direct sum decomposition of the de Rham-Witt group on the left-hand side exhibited by Prop. A.1.1 below. Suppose first that $1 \leq r < n$. Then $\Theta_{r,s} = 0$ if and only if $r > s$ or $r \leq s$ and $a_r \in \kappa^p$. Suppose that $r \leq s$. Then the element $\Theta_{r,s}$ belongs to the direct summand $V^s(W_{n-s} \Omega_\kappa^1) \cdot [t]_n^{p^{v-s} i}$, if $s \leq v$, and to the direct summand $V^{s-v}(W_{n-s+v} \Omega_\kappa^q \cdot [t]_{n-s+v}^i)$, if $s > v$. In particular, two non-zero elements $\Theta_{r,s}$ and $\Theta_{r',s'}$ belong to the same summand if and only if $s = s'$. It follows that the sum

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n-1} \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} \Theta_{r,s} = \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} \sum_{s=r}^{n-1} \Theta_{r,s}$$

is equal to zero if and only if $a_r \in \kappa^p$, for all $1 \leq r < n$. A similar argument shows that no cancellation can occur between the elements $\Theta_{r,s}$, $1 \leq r \leq s < n$, and the elements $\Theta_{0,s'}$, $0 \leq s' < n$. Finally, $\Theta_{0,s}$ is non-zero, if a_0 is non-zero and $s \geq v$. This completes the proof. \square

COROLLARY 3.2.10. *The map induced from multiplication by p*

$$p: \text{Fil}_U^{2(e''+1)}(W, \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_\mathcal{V})}^1)^{F=1} \rightarrow \text{Fil}_U^{2(e'+1)}(W, \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_\mathcal{V})}^1)^{F=1}$$

is an isomorphism of pro-abelian groups.

PROOF. We abbreviate $E_\cdot^q = W, \Omega_{(\mathcal{V}, M_\mathcal{V})}^q$ and consider the following diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Fil}_U^{2(e''+1)}(E_\cdot^1)^{F=1} & \longrightarrow & \text{Fil}_U^{2(e''+1)} E_\cdot^1 & \xrightarrow{1-F} & \text{Fil}_U^{2(e''+1)} E_\cdot^1 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow p & & \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Fil}_U^{2(e'+1)}(E_\cdot^1)^{F=1} & \longrightarrow & \text{Fil}_U^{2(e'+1)} E_\cdot^1 & \xrightarrow{1-F} & \text{Fil}_U^{2(e'+1)} E_\cdot^1 \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

It follows from Lemma 1.2.2 that the middle and right-hand vertical maps, which are induced by multiplication by p , are well-defined and surjective. The left-hand vertical map is map of kernels induced by $1 - F$. This is the map of the statement. The horizontal maps $1 - F$ induce a map between the kernels of the middle and right-hand vertical maps

$$1 - F: \text{Fil}_U^{2(e''+1)} E_\cdot^1[p] \rightarrow \text{Fil}_U^{2(e''+1)} E_\cdot^1[p]$$

and Lemma 3.2.9 shows that this map is an isomorphism of pro-abelian groups. Indeed, the map $1 - F: \bar{W}(\mathfrak{m}\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \bar{W}(\mathfrak{m}\mathcal{V})$ is an isomorphism, since the geometric series $1 + F + F^2 + \dots$ converges. The corollary follows. \square

Appendix A. Truncated polynomial algebras

A.1. In this appendix, we give an explicit formula for the de Rham-Witt complex of a truncated polynomial algebra in terms of the de Rham-Witt complex of the coefficient ring. The formula is derived from the corresponding formula, proved in [11, Thm. B], for the de Rham-Witt complex of a polynomial algebra,

and it generalizes the formula of the thesis of Kåre Nielsen [21], where the case with coefficient ring \mathbb{F}_p was considered.

Let A be a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -algebra with $p \neq 2$, and let $A[t]$ be the polynomial algebra in one variable with the pre-log structure $\alpha: \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow A$, $\alpha(i) = t^i$. One can show as in [11, Thm. B] that every element $\omega^{(n)} \in W_n \Omega_{(A[t], \mathbb{N}_0)}^q$ can be written uniquely

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^{(n)} &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} (a_{0,i}^{(n)} [t]_n^i + b_{0,i}^{(n)} [t]_n^i d \log_n t) \\ &+ \sum_{s=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i \in I_p} (V^s(a_{s,i}^{(n-s)} [t]_{n-s}^i) + dV^s(b_{s,i}^{(n-s)} [t]_{n-s}^i)) \end{aligned}$$

where $a_{s,i}^{(m)} \in W_m \Omega_A^q$ and $b_{s,i}^{(m)} \in W_m \Omega_A^{q-1}$, and where I_p denotes the set of positive integers prime to p . The formulas for the product, differential, and Frobenius and Verschiebung operators may be found in *op. cit.*, Sect. 4.2. We now fix an integer $N \geq 1$ and consider the subgroup

$$I_n^q \subset W_n \Omega_{(A[t], \mathbb{N}_0)}^q$$

of those elements $\omega^{(n)}$ such that $a_{s,i}^{(m)} \in \text{Fil}^v W_m \Omega_A^q$ and $b_{s,i}^{(m)} \in \text{Fil}^v W_m \Omega_A^{q-1}$, for some $0 \leq v < m$ with $p^v i \geq N$. We consider the ring $A[t]/(t^N)$ with the induced pre-log structure. The following result expresses $W_n \Omega_{(A[t]/(t^N), \mathbb{N}_0)}^q$ as a direct sum of groups $W_{m-v} \Omega_A^q$ and $W_{m-v} \Omega_A^{q-1}$.

PROPOSITION A.1.1. *The canonical projection induces an isomorphism*

$$W_n \Omega_{(A[t], \mathbb{N}_0)}^q / I_n^q \xrightarrow{\sim} W_n \Omega_{(A[t]/(t^N), \mathbb{N}_0)}^q.$$

PROOF. We see as in the proof of Lemma 1.2.1 that it suffices to show that I_n^* is a differential graded ideal with $W_n((t^N)) \subset I_n^0$ and that if J_n^* is another differential graded ideal with $W_n((t^N)) \subset J_n^0$, then $I_n^* \subset J_n^*$. We leave the former statement to the reader and prove the latter. We first show that elements of the form $V^s(a_{s,i}^{(n-s)} [t]_{n-s}^i)$, where $a \in \text{Fil}^v W_{n-s} \Omega_A^q$, for some $0 \leq v < n-s$ with $p^v i \geq N$, are contained in J_n^q . By definition of the standard filtration,

$$a_{s,i}^{(n-s)} = V^v(\omega) + dV^v(\omega')$$

for some $\omega \in W_{n-s-v} \Omega_A^q$ and $\omega' \in W_{n-s-v} \Omega_A^{q-1}$, and hence $V^s(a_{s,i}^{(n-s)} [t]_{n-s}^i)$ is equal to the sum

$$V^{s+v}(\omega [t]_{n-s-v}^{p^v i}) + p^s dV^{s+v}(\omega' [t]_{n-s-v}^{p^v i}) - i V^{s+v}(\omega' [t]_{n-s-v}^{p^v i} d \log t).$$

We consider the left-hand term. By [11, Thm. A], the canonical map

$$\Omega_{W_n(A)}^q \rightarrow W_n \Omega_A^q$$

is surjective. This shows that ω can be written as a sum of elements of the form $x_0 dx_1 \dots dx_q$, where $x_0, \dots, x_q \in W_{n-s-v}(A)$. But

$$V^{s+v}(x_0 dx_1 \dots dx_q [t]_{n-s-v}^{p^v i}) = V^{s+v}(x_0 [t]_{n-s-v}^{p^v i}) dV^{s+v}(x_1) \dots dV^{s+v}(x_q),$$

which is contained in J_n^q , and hence $V^{s+v}(\omega [t]_{n-s-v}^{p^v i})$, too, is contained in J_n^q . One shows in a similar manner that $dV^{s+v}(\omega' [t]_{n-s-v}^{p^v i})$ and $V^{s+v}(\omega' [t]_{n-s-v}^{p^v i} d \log t)$ are contained in J_n^q . Hence $V^s(a_{s,i}^{(n-s)} [t]_{n-s}^i)$ is contained in J_n^q . The remaining cases are treated in a completely analogous manner. \square

Appendix B. The Steinberg relation (by Viorel Costeanu)

B.1. This appendix is devoted to the proof of the following general version of the Steinberg relation in the p -typical de Rham-Witt complex. We assume as above that the prime p is odd.

PROPOSITION B.1.1. *Let (A, M) be a $\log\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -algebra, and let x and y be two elements of M with the property that the sum $\alpha(x) + \alpha(y)$ in A is equal to 1. Then the product $d\log_n x \cdot d\log_n y$ in $W_n\Omega_{(A, M_A)}^2$ is equal to zero.*

PROOF. The proof is by induction on $n \geq 1$. The proof of the case $n = 1$ and of the induction step are similar. We assume that the statement holds for $n - 1$ and prove it for n . We have

$$\begin{aligned} d\log_n x \cdot d\log_n y &= ([\alpha(x)]_n + [\alpha(y)]_n - 1 - [\alpha(x)]_n - [\alpha(y)]_n) \cdot d\log_n x \cdot d\log_n y \\ &= d[\alpha(x)]_n \cdot d\log_n y + d\log_n x \cdot d[\alpha(y)]_n + (1 - [\alpha(x)]_n - [\alpha(y)]_n) d\log_n x \cdot d\log_n y. \end{aligned}$$

The last summand on the right-hand side is zero by induction. Indeed,

$$1 - [\alpha(x)]_n - [\alpha(y)]_n = [\alpha(x) + \alpha(y)]_n - [\alpha(x)]_n - [\alpha(y)]_n = V(\tau),$$

for a unique element $\tau \in W_{n-1}(A)$, and hence

$$(1 - [\alpha(x)]_n - [\alpha(y)]_n) \cdot d\log_n x \cdot d\log_n y = V(\tau \cdot d\log_{n-1} x \cdot d\log_{n-1} y) = 0.$$

It remains to show that $d[\alpha(x)]_n \cdot d\log_n y$ and $d\log_n x \cdot d[\alpha(y)]_n$ are zero. The proof is the same in the two cases. Lemma B.1.2 below shows that the polynomial

$$f_s(X) = p^{-s}((1 - X)^{p^s} - (1 - X^p)^{p^{s-1}})$$

has integral coefficients. Moreover, one readily verifies the formula

$$[1 - a]_n = [1]_n - [a]_n + \sum_{0 < s < n} V^s(f_s([a]_{n-s}))$$

by evaluating the ghost coordinates of the two sides. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} d[\alpha(y)]_n \cdot d\log_n x &= d[1 - \alpha(x)]_n \cdot d\log_n x \\ &= dd\log_n x - dd[\alpha(x)]_n + \sum_{0 < s < n} dV^s(f_s([\alpha(x)]_{n-s})) \cdot d\log_n x. \end{aligned}$$

The left-hand and middle term in the bottom line are zero. This completes the proof, for $n = 1$. It remains to prove that the right-hand term is zero, for $n > 1$. Let $c_{s,i}$ denote the coefficient of X^i in the polynomial $f_s(X)$. Suppose first that p does not divide i . Since A is assumed to be a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -algebra, the integer i is invertible in $W_n(A)$. Hence, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} c_{s,i} \cdot dV^s([\alpha(x)]_{n-s}^i) \cdot d\log_n x &= c_{s,i} \cdot dV^s([\alpha(x)]_{n-s}^i \cdot d\log_{n-s} x) \\ &= i^{-1} c_{s,i} \cdot dV^s d[\alpha(x)]_{n-s} = p^s i^{-1} c_{s,i} \cdot ddV^s([\alpha(x)]_{n-s}) \end{aligned}$$

which is zero as desired. Finally, if p divides i , the coefficient $c_{s,i}$ is divisible by p^s by Lemma B.1.2. Hence, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} c_{s,i} \cdot dV^s([\alpha(x)]_{n-s}^i) \cdot d\log_n x &= p^{-s} c_{s,i} \cdot V^s d([\alpha(x)]_{n-s}^i) \cdot d\log_n x \\ &= p^{-s} i c_{s,i} \cdot V^s([\alpha(x)]_{n-s}^i d\log_{n-s} x) \cdot d\log_n x \\ &= p^{-s} i c_{s,i} \cdot V^s([\alpha(x)]_{n-s}^i) \cdot d\log_n x \cdot d\log_n x \end{aligned}$$

which is zero. This completes the proof. \square

LEMMA B.1.2. *The coefficient of X^i in the polynomial*

$$(1 - X)^{p^s} - (1 - X^p)^{p^{s-1}}$$

is divisible by p^s , if p does not divide i , and by p^{2s} , if p divides i .

PROOF. In general, if two elements a and b of a ring R are congruent modulo pR , then their p^{s-1} th powers $a^{p^{s-1}}$ and $b^{p^{s-1}}$ are congruent modulo p^sR . It follows that $(1 - X)^{p^s}$ and $(1 - X^p)^{p^{s-1}}$ are congruent modulo $p^s\mathbb{Z}[X]$. Hence, the coefficients of the polynomial $(1 - X)^{p^s} - (1 - X^p)^{p^{s-1}}$ are divisible by p^s . It remains to show that if i is divisible by p , the coefficient of X^i in this polynomial is divisible by p^{2s} . If we write $i = pj$ then the coefficient in question is equal to

$$\binom{p^s}{pj} - \binom{p^{s-1}}{j} = \binom{p^{s-1}}{j} \left((\prod p^s - k) / (\prod k) - 1 \right)$$

where, on the right-hand side, the products range over integers $0 < k < pj$ that are not divisible by p . The p -adic valuation of the first factor on the right-hand side is at least $s - 1 - v_p(j)$. Indeed, in general, the p -adic valuation of the binomial coefficient $\binom{m+n}{m}$ is equal to the number of carriers in the addition of the integers m and n in base p [17, p. 116]. We must show that the p -adic valuation of the second factor on the right-hand side is at least $s + v_p(j) + 1$. Consider the polynomial

$$f(T) = \prod (T - k)$$

where the product ranges over integers $0 < k < pj$ that are not divisible by p . We wish to show that the p -adic valuation of $(f(p^s)/f(0)) - 1$ is at least $s + v_p(j) + 1$, and since $f(0)$ is not divisible by p , this is equivalent to showing that the p -adic valuation of $f(p^s) - f(0)$ is at least $s + v_p(j) + 1$. The polynomial $f(T) - f(0)$ is divisible by T . It suffices to show that the p -adic valuation of the coefficient of T in this polynomial is at least $v_p(j) + 1$. This coefficient is equal to $f'(0)$. Since

$$d \log f(T) = \sum \frac{dT}{T - k}$$

we find that

$$f'(0) = -f(0) \cdot \sum \frac{1}{k}$$

where the sums range over integers $0 < k < pj$ that are not divisible by p . The number of such integers is equal to $(p-1)j$, and since p is odd, this is an even number. The partial sum of the k th and $(pj - k)$ th summands is equal to

$$\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{pj - k} = \frac{pj}{k(pj - k)}$$

which has p -adic valuation $v_p(j) + 1$. Finally, the p -adic valuation of a sum of integers is at least the minimum of the p -adic valuations of the summands. Hence the p -adic valuation of $f'(0)$ is at least $v_p(j) + 1$ as desired. \square

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